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No Resort to Arbitration

CONFERENCE ACCEPTS "PACKAGE" OFFER

DESPITE the strongly argued plea of a minority, the conference of pharmaceutical Committee representatives in London on November 3 voted overwhelmingly in favour of accepting the Ministry's "final" offer on N.H.S. remuneration. The proceedings are reported on p. 443.

N.H.S. Committees

1969 ELECTIONS

LECTIONS for new Pharmaceutical Committees, to take office on April 1, 1969, are now being arranged. Separate elections take place for contractor-chemist representatives and for representatives of employee-pharmacists engaged in the N.H.S. Pharmaceutical Service in each Executive Council area. Clerks of Executive Councils are being asked to compile a list of the employee-pharmacists in their areas and provide an up-to-date copy of the Pharmaceutical List. Hospital pharmacists are asked to forward their names and addresses to Mr. J. Wright, Mallinckrodt House, 321 Chase Road, London, NW14. Proposed timetable for the elections is:- Election notice and nomination forms issued, January 7; nomination forms returnable, January 24; voting papers issued, February 11; voting papers returnable, February 24; results declared on or before March 17.

banks' Saturday Closing

OPPOSITION STILL FIRM

REPRESENTATIVES of a number of organisations concerned with commercial and consumer interests reaffirmed, at a meeting called by the Consumer Council on October 29, their opposition to the banks' recent decision to close all day on Saturdays as from July 1969. All present (Consumer Council, Consumers' Association, National Council of Women, National Federation of Consumer Groups, Women's Advisory Committee of the S.I., Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Multiple Shops Federation, National Off-Licence Federation, National Union of Small Shopkeepers and Retail Credit Federation) agreed to take whatever action they thought appropriate to persuade the banks to think again. The six consumer organisations represented decided to invite the Committee of Londonearing Bankers to a meeting to discuss the problem of Saturday closing from the private customer's view.

Cyclamates in Food

CONFLICTING VIEWS AIRED

IN an attempt to resolve wide differences of opinion on the use of cyclamates in foods, the Consumer Council called together on October 25, representatives of manufacturers and users of cyclamates, of consumer, nutrition and research organisations and of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods. The meeting considered scientific evidence available so far, and noted that, because of the restricted range of products at present containing cyclamate, and the limits on its use, the levels of intake for a consumer on a normal diet should be within the advised limits. The meeting agreed that there appeared to be no risk to health, and therefore no justification for suspending the use of cyclamates (Mrs. Joyce Butler, M.P., expressed reservations in that respect).

It was emphasised that the official machinery controlling the use of food additives must be flexible enough to enable prompt action to be taken if in the future new facts did not support the conclusion. Differences of opinion remained on the adequacy of the labelling of foodstuffs which contain cyclamates. Manufacturers and users held that there were no grounds at present for imposing labelling requirements different from those for other permitted additives and that it would be difficult to express cyclamate content in a form meaningful for consumers. The consumer organisations, on the other hand, considered that those consumers who wished to be able to identify the sweetener, should be able to do so. That was especially important for diabetics and people on a calorie-controlled diet who were likely to have a higher than normal intake of cyclamate and would wish to identify both the sweetener and its amount.

Not Ready for Decimals

BUT GIVEN A CHANCE TO CATCH UP A DECIMAL shop opened for a month at Brighton's new Churchill Square shopping centre was given over to retailers for one week, enabling them to examine the most advanced shop modernisation equipment. The promoters,



EXERCISE IN DECIMALISATION: Brighton traders and shoppers were each given the opportunity, in a "Shop for Tomorrow," to get the "feel" of selling or purchasing with the decimal coins that will come into use all too soon for the unprepared.

Alcan (U.K.), Ltd., 30 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, invited 6,000 retailers who were able to exchange vouchers they received by post for 10s. worth of token decimal coinage for spending on purchases ranging from groceries to cosmetics. All goods on display were priced in New Pence denominations and their sterling equivalents. Check-out points were equipped with dual-priced cash registers. Those bringing a photograph of their present shopfront were provided, free of charge, with a sketch design by one of the shopfitters in the exhibition. There were showings of a film, "Your Face is Your Fortune." An Alcan "decimal awareness" survey of 100 independent Brighton retailers revealed that over four fifths had so far taken no steps or made any plans for pricing or staff training in preparation for the decimal currency change-over beginning in 1971. Only seven could identify the decimal coins that will be in circulation on "D-day."

'Which?' on Hair Rollers

SIMPLE TYPES RIVAL ELECTRIC

TESTS on four brands of low-priced heated hair rollers (of the kind that are heated in boiling water) appear to the Consumers' Association to offer better value for money than electrically heated rollers. Judged by results, as published in the November issue of *Which?*, they became as hot as, or hotter than, the best sets of electrically heated rollers and stayed hot for a longer time. All brands comprised a plastic casing filled with heat-retaining wax, and in an endurance test all Instant and most Glossy rollers leaked wax or lost their shape. If the heating water boiled dry all brands "went up in smoke and flames" within fifteen minutes and pouring on water then made the flames worse. Best buy is given as Lady Jane (now filled with inflammable jelly). Makers of Instant rollers have notified their intention of changing the product, and new Glossy rollers (with yellow clips) are said to grip hair better. Also tested were Wiz Set. In the same issue, *Which?* examines iron-containing medicines (in particular claims made for Iron Jelloids) and warns that patients should see their doctor if suffering from persistent tiredness or lack of energy. "Anaemia is not a condition you can diagnose or manage yourself."

Chemists' Turnover Up

N.H.S. PROPORTION MAINTAINED

THE total average weekly turnover obtained by retail chemists during July-August amounted to £8,593,000, an increase of over 6 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year, states the Nielsen Drug Index. N.H.S. receipts during the period were almost 7 per cent. up on last year. Nielsen state "There is still no indication that the prescription levy is likely to make much difference to the share of total turnover taken by N.H.S. receipts. It remains virtually the same as that obtained during the corresponding period of last year." Cash sales were less than 6 per cent. higher than last year. "No doubt the result of the poor weather" during

the peak summer months. "It is painfully obvious at such times that the retail chemists' cash trade is largely made up of very seasonal items." Sales lost on highly seasonal items due to unseasonal weather, could not be compensated by sales of products which depended upon extremes of other weather conditions. The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were: Multiples, £572; large independents, £641; medium independents, £336; small independents, £153. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 39.2 per cent. of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 12.5, 21.4 and 26.9 per cent. respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were: Large independents, £424; multiples, £286; medium independents, £253; small independents, £164. During July independent pharmacies dispensed 67.6 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,392 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 32.4 per cent. (an average of 1,906 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 31.3 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 43.1 per cent. in independents.

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic goods dealers in September was 106 (average monthly sales in 1966=100), an increase of 6 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:

Independent retailers 105 (+5 per cent.)
Multiple retailers 109 (+9 per cent.)
Co-operative societies 89 (+2 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Sulphuric Acid

THIRD QUARTER'S PRODUCTION—SALES

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd., during the third quarter was 801,129 tons (calculated as 100 per cent. H_2SO_4). The total sold was 892,607 tons which included 58,681 tons of imported acid and 32,640 tons of recovered acid.

Teaching Hospitals

THEIR ROLE IN LONDON

THE time may be in sight when the hospital services of the greater part of inner London would be mainly provided by teaching hospitals said the Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) on October 10 when opening the first residential block and a new intermittent dialysis unit at the Royal Free Hospital, London.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Prescription Charges

CHEMISTS' RECOMPENSE AGREED

THE Secretary of State for Scotland has accepted an agreement reached by

the management and staff sides of committee "B" of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council on the appropriate level of remuneration for the additional work falling upon chemist contractor and appliance suppliers in consequence of prescription charges. The agreement provides for the payment of one half penny per prescription on all prescriptions from September 1 and replace the former arrangements where £1. 6d. was payable on prescriptions dispensed between June 10 and August 31. The award is additional to the special allowances for uncollected charges.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

I.C.P. (Ireland) Ltd.

IRELAND NOT BAN PRODUCTS

REPLYING in the Dail on October 31 to Mr. Gerard Sweetman (F.G.) and Dr. John O'Connell (Lab.) the Minister of Health (Mr. Flanagan) said that the National Drug Advisory Board was in communication with I.C.P. (Ireland), Ltd., regarding marketing of the products in Ireland. While inquiries were proceeding it would not be proper for him to issue a general statement on the company's products such as those issued in Britain (see *C. & D.*, October 12, p. 343). The Minister said that he had been unable to conclude inquiries about the alleged mislabelling of drugs as the company had failed to furnish replies to his specific inquiries. The Minister said he had written to health authorities in November 1967 advising them against the use of the firm's products in the health service and he had no reason to believe that any health authority was purchasing or had recently purchased drugs from the company. He had written to it on October 16 last requesting that facilities should be granted to officers of the Department to visit the company's premises at an early date to obtain relevant information regarding its business activities and was awaiting a response to that request. On the previous day the Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. Colley) had told Mr. Sweetman that the Minister for Justice would consider the question of classifying Mr. Zygmunt Sieczko as an undesirable alien. Dr. John O'Connell (Lab., Dublin South-west) asked if the Minister could state whether that person whose company was operating in Dublin, was supported by a Government Department which had purchased drugs from him. He also asked for an assurance that the drug had not been purchased by any local authority. In recollection a very small quantity had been purchased from the company. Dr. O'Connell alleged that drugs to the value of £28,000 were purchased from the Intercontinental Pharmaceutical Company despite an assurance from the Minister for Health that the drugs would not be purchased. That statement, said Mr. Colley, was not correct. If the deputy would put down a question he would look into it. Dr. O'Connell then said that he had the formation from the Minister for Health.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A 7-p. leaflet listing sources of information on plastics is available (price 9d.) from the Plastics Institute, 11 Hobart Place, London, S.W.1.

EMPLOYEES of British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Kemtheutic House, Grant Street, Bradford, arriving at work on November 1 found that thirty-six windows had been broken by hooligans causing damage estimated at £100.

THE Patents (Amendment) Rules, 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence), make it clear that rule 146 of the Patent Rules, 1968 (relating to the public inspection of documents) does not require the Controller to make available for inspection documents filed before November 1.

FEES can no longer be paid under the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, by means of postage stamps. Postal remittances should be in the form of cheques, money orders or postal orders, crossed and made payable to "The Registrar of Business Names."

THE Comité International des Derivés tensio-actifs has published a 140-pp. brochure incorporating 175 definitions of terms used in the surface-active agent field. Copies of the vocabulary, which is presented in French, German and English, may be obtained from the committee at 70 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8^e, France. Its price is U.S. \$2 or the equivalent at the official rate of exchange.

THE presentation ceremony of the Merck Sharp & Dohme award for the advancement of hospital pharmacy to Miss A. D. Day (see *C. & D.*, November 2, p. 410), was performed by Mr. D. Buzzas as mentioned in the text and not as indicated in the caption of the illustration. Mr. J. H. Fingerhut (chairman, M.S.D.), was to have been present but had been called suddenly to the Continent.

MANUFACTURERS of Dimyrl linctus, Lyons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have circulated chemists asking them to exercise caution in counter sales of the preparation to young people—"especially the long-haired variety." It is said that the rough medicine has been taken by such people in large doses to obtain a stimulant effect. The company are seeking to have the mixture designated as a sort I poison.

PORT

OLF

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' SWING SOCIETY. The Society's recent annual dinner and prizegiving ceremony was held in the afternoon by a Stableford competition in which sixty-five members and guests participated. Results: Founder's trophy and President's prize, 1, R. Raggett (Farnham), 35 points; E. Foster (Woodcote Park) 34 points; 3, A. Hall (Banstead) 34 points. Scratch to fourteen handicap prize, P. Fernandez (Shirley Park) 34 points. Fifteen and over handicap prize, D. Bern (Walton Heath) 30 points. Special prize, K. Brien. Additional special prizes, 1, H. Powell; 2, K. Piddington; 3, G. Howell. Score on first nine holes, H. Southcott. Score on last nine holes, F. Jamieson. Masters' prizes, 1, J. Evans (South Herts) 34 points; 2, P. Bloodworth (Walton Heath) 34 points; 3, C. Larcher (Shirley Park) 34 points.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The Inspectorate

With the passing of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, a new and important personage made his entrance on the pharmaceutical stage. The Act laid on the Pharmaceutical Society the duty, by means of inspection and otherwise, of taking all reasonable steps to enforce the provisions of Part I of the Act, together with other sections and subsections into which we need not go, and to secure compliance by registered pharmacists and authorised sellers of poisons with the provisions of Part II and the rules. A number of inspectors were duly appointed, and they set out on their first journeys on an almost completely uncharted course. They have become an integral part of the scene, and have comported themselves with the dignity one would associate with professional men carrying out professional duties. Those duties have become more onerous with the ever-increasing expansion of the legislation, and the inspector of the present day has become something of an expert in the subject of forensic pharmacy. For the most part his work is, I imagine, straightforward, in that the majority of pharmacists have a due sense of their professional responsibility, taking care to observe the statutory provisions of the legislation. But there are, in pharmacy as in all walks of life, a few who are not, perhaps, so particular or so well-versed as they should be, and when that occurs the inspectors have an unenviable duty to perform. It must be remembered that the Society is merely the instrument chosen by Government to carry out the provisions of the various Acts. Any remissness on its part, or on that of the inspectors, might lead to questions as to the suitability of the Society to carry out the duties laid upon it. Having said that, I am sure that practically all pharmacists would agree that a visit from the inspector is of the utmost value, for it is made the occasion for reminding the busy pharmacist of changes recent or impending in the morass of legislation which surrounds us. I have myself experienced nothing but courtesy and help from those who have been calling on me for upwards of thirty years.

Authority

My reason for offering appreciation of the calibre of our inspectorate at this time may not be clear. To understand the tribute it is necessary to read the closing stages of the debate on the Medicines Bill. Many local authorities have entrusted the Society with the duty of inspecting shops other than pharmacies, knowing that an inspector of the Society has the specialised knowledge necessary to the efficient carrying out of that part of the Act which falls within the province of the local authority. In the debate to which I refer, Mr. T. Fortescue said (p. 590) that the Pharmaceutical Society had been given the power and the duty to inspect shops that had nothing at all to do with pharmaceuticals, except in the wildest (widest?) sense—shops selling only products on the general sales list. The Bill, Mr. Fortescue continued, seemed to be giving a professional society more power than it was proper and right to give it. "I urge the powers that be to do all they can to see that, when regulations are made, they do not allow, much less empower, the Society's inspectors to enter premises on which they have no right to be." In reply, Mr. Kenneth Robinson assured the House that it was not the Government's intention to make regulations that would permit the Pharmaceutical Society to be the inspecting authority of premises other than pharmacies but because of the need for flexibility the House must accept that as an assurance of the Government's intentions rather than have it written specifically into the Bill. Mr. Fortescue does not appear to have realised that the Society's authority has been a delegated one. It is possible that Mr. Robinson has.

Handwriting

I have cast aspersions on medical calligraphy on many occasions. Now, I am having to look at my own. It is so often misunderstood by the young that I am reluctantly forced to believe that the style I was taught at school presents the same problems to youth as I myself find with mediaeval manuscripts.

NEW POISONS LIST AND RULES

Changes effective December 6

NEW Poisons Rules and a new Poisons List become effective on December 6, following the laying before Parliament of the Poisons List (No. 2) Order, 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office price 1s. 9d.) and the Poisons (No. 2) Rules, 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.) The new legislation now implements nearly all the recommendations previously advised by the Home Office (see *C. & D.*, January 27, p. 84; April 27, p. 379; May 11, p. 412; August 31, p. 180). The changes are as follows:—
Acetorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts, P1, S1.

Adrenaline.—Inhalants in aerosol dispensers containing adrenaline and its salts S4B.

Androgenic, oestrogenic and progestational substances.—The Schedule 3 exemption in respect of preparations for external use has been limited to preparations containing less than 4 mgm. of oestrogenic substance per 100 gm. of inert substance.

Aminorex; its salts, P1, S4B.

Alphachloralose.—Preparations intended for indoor use in the destruction of rats or mice containing not more than 4 per cent. w/w alphachloralose exempt S4B.

Amphetamines, etc. The entry commencing “ β -aminopropylbenzene and β -aminoisopropylbenzene . . .” in Part 1 of the Poisons List and Part B of Schedule 4 to the Poisons Rules replaced by the following entry:—

“ α -methylphenethylamine, β -methylphenethylamine and α -ethylphenethylamine; any synthetic compound structurally derived from any of these substances by substitution in the aliphatic part or by ring closure therein (or by both such substitution and such closure) or by substitution in the aromatic ring (with or without substitution at the nitrogen atom), except ephedrine and its optical isomers, *N*-substituted derivatives, fenfluramine, hydroxyamphetamine, methoxyphenamine, phenylpropanolamine, pholedrine and prenylamine; any salt of any substance falling within this item.”

Chlorfenvinphos. Sheep dips containing not more than 10 per cent. w/w exempt Schedule 1. The exemption in Schedule 3 extended to granular preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture.

Clorprenaline; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Colchicum; alkaloids of; their salts, P1, S4B. The current entry in Schedule 1 to be deleted.

4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenylbutane (methadone intermediate); *its salts*, P1, S1.

4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine (pethidine intermediate A); *its salts*, P1, S1.

Dichlorvos. The Schedule 3 exemption in respect of preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture in aerosols has been extended to preparations containing not more than 1 per cent., w/w, of dichlorvos. A further exemption has been made for preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture in thermal vaporisers containing not more than 30 per cent. w/w, of dichlorvos in an impregnated, fixed, rigid and porous base.

1, 5-diethyl-2-thio-4, 6 pyrimidinedione. Self-heating preparations, in aerosol dispensers intended for external application only, containing 1, 5-diethyl-2-thio-4, 6 pyrimidinedione and not containing any other barbituric acid derivatives. Exempt.

Dihydrocodeineone.—The reference to “its esters; their salts” deleted from Schedule 1 since the esters cannot occur.

Ethylhydronadrenaline; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Ephedrine; its optical isomers; their salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Etorpine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts, P1, S1.

Flufenamic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts, P1, S4B.

Hydrocyanic acid.—Preparations containing less than the equivalent of 0.1 per cent. w/w of HCN exempt the Schedule 8 requirements concerning special labelling for transport.

4-Hydroxy-3-nitrophenylarsonic acid.—Poultry or pig feeding stuffs containing not more than 0.005 per cent. Exempt.

Hydroxyurea, P1, S1.

Iprindole; its salts, P1, S4B.

Isoetharine; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Mebutamate, P1, S4B.

Meclofenoxate, P1, S4B.

Mefanamic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts, P1, S4B.

Isoprenaline; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Mescaline; its salts. The entries in Part 1 and Schedule 1 have been replaced by the following:— *Mescaline and other derivatives of phenethylamine formed by the substitution in the aromatic ring; their salts*. The exemption in Schedule 3 for mescaline and its salts in living plants remains unaltered.

Metoclopramide; its salts, P1, S4B.

Methoxyphenamine; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Methylanilinoheptane; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid (morphamide intermediate); *its esters and their salts*, P1, S1.

Mitopodazole; its salts, P1, S4B.

Nicotine.—The Schedule 3 exemption in respect of preparations with a soap base containing not more than 7.5 per cent. of nicotine, w/w, has been extended by deletion of the words “with a soap base”.

Orciprenaline; its salts; when contained in aerosol dispensers, P1, S4B.

Oxycinchoninic acid.—The entry in Schedule 1 has been replaced by “*Hydroxycinchoninic acids; derivatives of; their salts; their esters; except substances containing less than 3 per cent. of a hydroxycinchoninic acid or a derivative thereof*”.

Oxytocins; natural and synthetic, P1, S4B.

Paraldehyde, P1, S4B.

Paraquat.—An exemption has been made for preparations in pellet form containing not more than 5 per cent. of salts of paraquat calculated as paraquat ion.

Phenylcinchoninic acid.—The entry in Schedule 1 has been amended by inserting “2-” immediately before the entry and also before the word “salicylcinchoninic”.

Piritramide; its salts, P1, S1.

Pituitary gland.—The entry in Part B of Schedule 4 has been amended to read “Pituitary gland, the active principles of, other than corticotrophins, oxytocins and vasopressins except when contained in inhalants or in preparations intended for external application only.”

4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (pethidine intermediate B); *its salts*, P1, S1.

Podophyllum resin.—P1. Preparations containing not more than 1.5 per cent. w/w, exempt.

Procainamide; its salts, P1, S4B.

Sodium fluoride.—To the Schedule 3 exemptions have been added liquid mouth washes containing not more than 0.05 per cent. of sodium fluoride.

Thebacon.—“*Its esters; their salts*” has been deleted from the entry in Schedule 1.

Thiocarlide; its salts, P1, S4B.

Vasopressins; natural and synthetic, P1, S4B.

Verapamil; its salts, P1, S4B.

Yellow mercuric oxide.—Canker and wound paints for trees containing no more than 3 per cent. w/w exempt.

There has been some editing of the various entries in the Poisons List and the Rules. The heading referring to alkaloids in the List and Schedule 1 to the Rules has been changed and now reads:—“Alkaloids. The following Their quaternary compounds; any salt simple or complex, or any substance falling within the following:—”

To the following entries have been added the words “*its esters and ethers their salts*”:—Desomorphine, dihydrocodeine, dimepheptanol, ethylmorphine, hydromorphone, hydroxyethidine, ketobemidone, levophenacylmorphine, levorphanol, metazocine, methyldesorophine, methyldihydromorphone, metopon, norcodeine, norlevorphanol, morphine, oxymorphone, phenazocine, phenomorphan, phenoperidine, phocodine and racemorphan.

The entries in respect of dihydromorphone, hydromorphone and oxycodone have been extended by the words “*its ethers; their salts*.” Similarly the entries for codeine, ecgonine and morphine where they occur each have added “*its esters and ethers*.”

Clinics and Oral Contraceptives

A new Rule is made on the supply of oral contraceptives which when supplied from a family planning clinic in accordance with certain requirements or when supplied by a medical practitioner are exempted from Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1968 and the Rules.

The new Rule 31 states:—

(1) The provisions of Part II of the Act and of these Rules shall not apply with respect to any oral contraceptive supplied

(a) from a family planning clinic, the requirements contained in paragraphs (2) and (3) are satisfied in relation thereto; or (b) by a duly qualified medical practitioner otherwise than from a family planning clinic.

(2) An oral contraceptive must not be supplied from a family planning clinic except on and in accordance with prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(3) The container of an oral contraceptive supplied from a family planning clinic must be labelled with words describing its contents and with a designation and address sufficient to identify the family planning clinic from which it was supplied.

(4) In this Rule: "family planning clinic" means a health centre, dispensary or clinic which is maintained by any public authority or by a charity or by an institution approved for the purposes of paragraph (4) of section 20 of the Act

by an order made thereunder and at which contraceptive substances are supplied.

The changes effected by the new Rules and List embrace all the recommendations previously advised by the Home Office except those relating to antihistamines, cyanide gassing powders, diethylpropion, fluoroacetamide etc., quinine and thallium sulphate. Those items are still under consideration by the Home Office following receipt of objections.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS

GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Anthony Crosland), announced in the House of Commons on November 1, an increase in the restrictions on hire purchase and rental contracts. He said: "The Government have been reviewing the level of domestic demand. There are now signs of a continuing buoyancy of consumer spending which, if it were to continue unchecked, would pose a threat to our balance of payments objectives. It now seems likely that in the second half of this year, consumers' expenditure will be at the same level as in the second half of 1967, whereas it had been expected to be somewhat lower. Retail sales in the third quarter were 1 per cent. higher than in the second quarter . . . In the light of this situation, the Government have decided that some further restraint in consumption is needed . . . The Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Control) (Amendment No. 11) Order, 1968, No. 1737 (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence) raised minimum deposits and reduced the maximum periods of repayment. For items where the minimum deposit was 25 per cent. and the maximum period of repayment 36 months the minimum deposit comes 33½ per cent. and the maximum period of repayment 24 months. There is no change in the requirements for photographic goods where the minimum deposit is 33½ per cent. and the maximum repayment period 24 months. Other items of interest to pharmacists specifically listed in the Order are: dryshavers, electrically operated; electric blankets; hair drying machines; binoculars, monoculars and telescopes, and in each case the minimum deposit is 33½ per cent. and the maximum period of repayment 24 months. The Control of Hiring (Amendment No. Order, 1968 (No. 1736) (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence), increased the advance rental or charge payable before a hiring agreement is completed. The controlled goods include: dry shavers, electrically operated; hair drying machines, electric blankets, photographic cameras, cameras and equipment; binoculars, monoculars and telescopes. The minimum hire period in each case is now weeks.

scription Charges

During question time on November 4 there were a number of questions concerning prescription charges. Mr. J. C. DANCE asked the Secretary for Social Services if he would explain the Government's broad objective which

his predecessor stated were adequately secured by the decision not to reduce the age for exemption from prescription charges to 60 years of age for women.

MR. RICHARD CROSSMAN (Secretary of State for Social Services) replied: "We exempted those most likely to suffer hardship through paying the charges. I have no proposals for extending the categories entitled to exemption."

MR. DANCE: This decision is causing great hardship to those on the borderline of receiving supplementary pensions. MR. CROSSMAN: I am sure that all borderline cases cause hardship. But wherever we draw the line there is still a borderline case.

He later told MR. J. S. R. SCOTT-HOPKINS that he did not think there was any evidence that women between the ages of sixty and sixty-five were more likely to need frequent prescriptions than men of that age.

MR. SCOTT-HOPKINS gave notice of an adjournment debate.

DR. DAVID KERR asked the Secretary for Social Services what percentage of prescriptions dispensed since the introduction of charges had been subject to exemption.

MR. ENNALS (Minister of State): 49 per cent. during the period from June 10 to July 31.—DR. KERR: Do you appreciate the fact that this excludes those claiming exemption under the Social Security Regulations and those who will benefit by the new season ticket system? Do you not agree that we might look again at the whole system of prescription charges perhaps with a view to doing away with them altogether?

MR. ENNALS: I cannot agree with your conclusion. Apart from the 49 per cent. to which I referred a further two per cent. of prescription charges are refunded which makes the figure 51 per cent. This is roughly the figure which was estimated and I cannot suggest that we can review it now.

DR. J. DUNWOODY asked the Secretary for Social Services what was his present estimate of the total revenue from prescription charges in the first 12 months of the operation.

MR. ENNALS: Some £16 to £17 million, including money received for pre-payment certificates.

DR. DUNWOODY: Can you assure us that as this seems to fall a little short of the original estimates of the revenue which would be obtained, there will be no question at the end of the year of altering the charge to make the total up to the original estimate?

MR. ENNALS: I see no reason for your concern. In fact the figure is running almost exactly as had been anticipated. After all, the scheme was introduced only in June and apart from the savings to which I referred, there are also some savings through the reduction in the number of prescriptions. My present expectation is that the figure will be approximately £25 million in a full year as was announced.

Green Paper on N.H.S.

MR. ARTHUR JONES asked the Secretary for Social Services on November 4 when he intended to initiate discussions with interested parties on the proposals contained in the Green Paper on the N.H.S.

MR. CROSSMAN: The time for submitting views in writing has been extended to (at latest) the end of January. Up to October 31, forty-six bodies had submitted their comments. I shall need to study the views expressed before considering what form the next stages in consultation should take.

MR. JONES: Are you not aware of the growing concern in local government circles which quite properly expect that the Royal Commission report will lead to a devolving of responsibility from the Government? They view with apprehension the movement of services to nominated bodies.

MR. CROSSMAN: If I understand the question aright, you should be glad that we are postponing until January any possibility of reaching a decision. As the Maud Commission Report clearly must be considered before we come to a conclusion there cannot be any harm in giving people more time carefully to reflect on the Green Paper.

Methedrine Addiction

MR. E. BROOKS asked the Secretary for Social Services what estimate he had made of the numbers of persons now addicted to Methedrine and what investigations he was carrying out to check on the efficacy of the existing controls on the use of this drug.

MR. ENNALS: No such estimate is possible. It is too early to judge the effect of the voluntary restrictions on supply of the drug in its injectable form which have been in operation for the past five weeks.

Two-tier Letter Post

Replying to a debate on the two-tier letter post MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Postmaster-General) on November 4 said that when the two-tier system was introduced, locally posted second-class mail was not generally included in first deliveries next day. He had now given instructions that first deliveries could be followed up with second class mail when that could be done without prejudice to first-class mail or time of completion. Commencing next week second-class matter would be included in first deliveries in London sub-districts. From the new year he would be introducing a new colour for the fourpenny stamp. As delivery of second-class mails to and from Ulster had been subject to delay because of the sea journey, he had decided that some second-class mails would be included on air routes.

LEGAL REPORTS

Stole from Department

Two laboratory technicians at Edinburgh University were sentenced at Edinburgh Sheriff Court on October 25 for stealing heroin and morphine from the pharmacology department, Edinburgh University. Allan Anderson, Newtongrange, Midlothian, was sent to a young offenders' institute for a total of nine months on five charges. Lawrence Murray, Leith, was sent to a young offenders' institution for six months. Both were charged that between May 1 and September 7 this year they stole 840 mgm. of morphine sulphate and 2.1 gm. of heroin. Both were also charged with stealing and possessing other drugs. The court was told that on September 7 the police, acting on information, stopped three youths in Shandwick Place, West End, Edinburgh. They were taken to hospital, their medical condition being consistent with their having taken morphine. After further police investigation a complete stocktaking was made of Edinburgh University's pharmacology department.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

STANLEY WESTON GROUP, LTD. and ARNOLD M. GEE, LTD.—The offer to acquire the issued share capital of Arnold M. Gee has been accepted by holders of 87 per cent. of the share in Arnold M. Gee. (See *C. & D.*, September 21, p. 273).

HORLICKS, LTD.—Sales by the phar-

maceutical division in the year ended March 31 amounted to £1,311,811 or 9 per cent. of the company's total and profit at £42,780 accounted for 3 per cent. for group figures and dividend. (See *C. & D.*, October 12, p. 348).

EUCRYL GROUP, LTD.—Treasury consent has now been obtained for a one-for-one scrip issue. Application for a scrip was initially turned down in April. The total dividend this year will not exceed that of the previous year. The issue will bring the issued capital up to £1m. and pave the way to the shares' having trustee status.

RENTOKIL GROUP, LTD.—Subject to market conditions the Group proposes to bring its shares to the market during the first half of 1969. Profits for 1968 are expected to show a "worthwhile" increase over 1967 record £1,376,000 before tax. Expansion in several overseas countries is reported by the Group.

BEACHAM GROUP, LTD.—Professor Sir Ronald Edwards, became chairman on November 1, following the retirement of Mr. H. G. Lazell. Mr. Lazell has been appointed president of the Group and will continue as chairman of Beecham, Inc., the Group's American subsidiary.

PYE UNICAM, LTD.—Cathodeon, Ltd., is to integrate into Pye Unicam, Ltd., which was formed from the merger of the W. G. Pye and Unicam operations at York Street, together with certain activities from the Philips subsidiary M.E.L. Equipment Co., Ltd., Crawley. Both Pye Unicam, Ltd., and

Cathodeon, Ltd., are in the Pye & Cambridge Group.

J. BIBBY CHEMICALS, LTD.—The company (subsidiary of J. Bibby Sons, Ltd.) is being purchased jointly by Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. and Kao Soap Co., Tokyo, Japan. J. Bibby Chemicals, Ltd., which will continue to operate from Liverpool, makes chemical intermediates and polyurethane foam systems.

BOWMANS CHEMICALS, LTD.—A rival bid to that of Grovers Chemicals, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, November 1, p. 414), for Bowmans Chemicals, Ltd., has been made by Croda Premier, Ltd. Terms are one Croda Ordinary for every three Bowmans which values the Bowmans' shares at about 31s. 8d. against Grovers' second offer 23s. 11d. which the board has rejected. The directors of Bowmans Chemicals are recommending the acceptance of the Croda Premier offer. Grovers' revised offer lapses.

N.V. CHEMISCHE FABRIEK NAARDEN, Holland.—The company has taken over Lavorazione Eti Essenze Prodotti Esteri Nazionali (Leepen & Co.). The Italian firm was founded in 1888 and has a modern complex, comprising laboratories and production divisions at Bologna. Leepen & Co. also engage in the distilling of essential oils, for which purpose they have their own plantations. The enterprise will continue under the name Naarden-Leepen SpA.

FISONS, LTD.—Pharmaceutical products accounted for £7,786,000 of the company's turnover in the year ended June 30. Their contribution to the group's profit was £706,000. The annual report accompanying the accounts also states that a major expansion of the pharmaceutical research activity is planned particularly in the field of allergy and in treatment of anaemia. For financial statement see *C. & D.* October 26, p. 391.

JAYNOX, Ltd.—Turnover in the year ended April 30 at £3,445,971 was well in excess of previous year. Group profits, before tax, were £76,365 (£69,000) and after tax, £42,092 (£41,264). While a proposed final dividend of 10 cent. total dividend for year is 17½ cent. (same). The chairman (Mr. C. Coxon), states in the annual report that Government legislation was responsible again for making large inroads in the profit; selective employment alone cost £15,000 to be increased £8,000 on a full year from September.

MR. CROSSMAN TAKES OVER

Appointments at the new combined Ministry

The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr. R. Crossman), on November 4 took charge of the Department of Health and Social Security, formed by the merger of the Ministries of Health and Social Security, and thus became responsible to Parliament for expenditure of about £3,104 million a year on social security benefits and £1,563 million a year on the Health and Welfare Services. Mr. Crossman has made his headquarters at Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1, which formerly housed the Ministry of Health. Occupying an office on the same floor is Mr. D. H. Ennals (Minister of State), to whom he has delegated responsibilities in the health and welfare field. Mr. Stephen Swingler, who has been given delegated responsibilities for social security, has

his headquarters at 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, formerly the headquarters of the Ministry of Social Security. The Secretary of State will himself take the decisions on all major questions of policy or public interest. Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B. (Permanent Under-Secretary of State of the new Department) is chief adviser to Mr. Crossman on the organisation and working of the Department as a whole and on policy in the field of social security. Mr. A. S. Marre, C.B. (Second Permanent Under-Secretary of State), advises on policy relating to the health services. The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. S. Matthews to be his Private Secretary. Mr. M. E. H. Platt has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Swingler and Mr. P. G. Perry similarly to Mr. Ennals.

PARKE DAVIS & CO. LEAVE HOUNSLAW in about two years

IT was announced on November 5 by Parke Davis & Co. that in about two years the company's production, administration and research facilities currently located at Hounslow will be moved to a new site near Pontypool, Mon. Negotiations for the site are proceeding and construction at Pontypool is hoped to start early in 1969.

The company's general manager (Mr. Selwyn Andrews) said that the move resulted from the company being unable to get planning permission for the

upgrading and modernisation of Hounslow plant. In order to meet rising demand for its products for home and export it was necessary to have more production capacity. The Hounslow plant would continue at its present output and with its work force right up to the change-over. The actual move would be carried out over a short period without significant run down to that point. All employees were asked to stay on until the move and those who did would receive severance



FIRST DAY: Ministers at Elephant and Castle. Left to right, Mr. S. Swingler, Mr. R. Crossman and Mr. D. H. Ennals.

ment which in many instances would be above the statutory scale. Long serving staff would receive up to one year's basic pay. A nucleus of staff would be asked to move with the company to Pontypool in the months before the closure.

Parke Davis & Co. has been established since 1907 and currently employs about 1,200 people.

BUSINESS CHANGES

R. WESTON (CHEMIST), LTD., have opened a branch at 938 Walsall Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, 22A, under the management of Mr. R. Jones. The business formerly at 905 Walsall Road, has been transferred to the new branch.

BOWATER - SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., have opened a dépôt at 12 Purley Way, Croydon. The company's south-east region consumer sales office, under the supervision of Mr. H. Bodger, has moved into the new dépôt (telephone: 01-686 4881).

MR. A. DEAN, M.P.S., is acquiring the business of Mr. J. N. P. Dyson, M.P.S., Station Road, Hest Bank, Lancaster. Mr. Dean has closed his pharmacy at 75 Shakespeare Street, Manchester, 13, because of demolition plans for the area.

N. KETTLE, LTD., took over the pharmacy of R. D. Baker (Chemist), Ltd., Market Place, Snettisham, King's Lynn, Norfolk, on November 1. Mr. N. Kettle, M.P.S., will be in charge of the pharmacy which will become the company's head pharmacy and registered office. Mr. C. A. George, M.P.S., has been appointed manager of their Docking pharmacy.

B.C.A. PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., a wholly owned subsidiary of B.C.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., has been established in Johannesburg, South Africa, and will commence trading on January 1, 1969. Mr. B. S. Sachs, M.P.S., has been appointed managing director of the new company.



APPOINTMENTS

Executives

EDME, LTD., have appointed Mr. F. Ashard, their food sales manager. SHERMAN CHEMICALS, LTD., have appointed Mr. E. M. Owen assistant to the managing director.

OSRAM (G.E.C.), LTD., Wembley, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. D. Ged, product manager—photographic mps.

BDH CHEMICALS, LTD., Poole, have appointed Mr. C. Garnsworthy their inorganic production manager and Mr. B. Kinsman, manager of their organic development research department.

LENTHERIC, LTD., announce the following: Mr. R. Sneddon promoted

from sales operations manager to a new position in Morny, Ltd. He will be replaced by Mr. J. Carter (formerly one of the two sales co-ordinators). Mr. G. Lally retains the title of sales co-ordinator, and will take on responsibility for a larger number of representatives. Mr. P. Ronson (Lenthalic representative for Yorkshire) has been appointed promotions manager.

DEATHS

BLAKE.—On October 11, Mr. Edmund Joseph Blake, M.P.S., 119 Marlborough Park Avenue, Sidcup, Kent. Mr. Blake qualified in 1931.

FOX.—Recently, Mr. George Fox, M.P.S., Jamansa, Trewithin Road, Penzance, Cornwall. Mr. Fox qualified in 1923 and was formerly in business in Alverton Street, Penzance. For many years Mr. Fox served with the local Special Constabulary with the rank of inspector. He was also an active Freemason.

GARLAND.—On October 28 after a short illness, Mr. George Garland, 20 Gould Road, Feltham, Middlesex, aged forty-eight. For a number of years Mr. Garland has been a representative in the West London area for Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd., 43 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9.

GRANT.—On October 21, Mr. Duncan George Grant, M.P.S., 50 Rothesay Avenue, Wimbledon Chase, London, S.W.20. Mr. Grant qualified as a pharmacist in 1920.

HARRIS.—Recently, Mr. Alfred Edwin Harris, M.P.S., 2 Runnymede Road, Whickham, co. Durham. Mr. Harris qualified in 1919.

HODSKINSON.—On October 23, Mr. Robert Joseph Hodskinson, M.P.S., 32 Osmaston Road, Birkenhead, Ches. Mr. Hodskinson qualified as a pharmacist in 1916.

LAKE.—Recently, Mr. Sydney Lake, M.P.S., 64 Church Road, Hove, Sussex, BN3 2FP. Mr. Lake qualified in 1932.

LEWIS.—On October 26, Mr. Hywel Cymry Lewis, M.P.S., Medical Hall, St. Clears, Carmarthen. Mr. Lewis qualified in 1926.

LORD.—Recently Mr. F. A. Lord, London director of Laughton & Sons, Ltd. Warstock Road, Birmingham 14,

DOUBLE DISTINCTION FOR PHARMACIST

Newly F.L.S.; no other also F.R.S.A.

MR. Stanley Earl Greenwood, M.P.S., 412 Liverpool Road, Southport, Lancs., has been made a Fellow of the Linnean Society (botany section). A Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts since 1966, Mr. Greenwood is the only pharmacist [he scanned the registers of both bodies to prove it] to hold both Fellowships. A

keen botanist for many years, Mr. Greenwood during a number of them

aged sixty seven. Mr. Lord joined the company in 1917, moved to London in 1925 and was appointed to the board in 1954.

Mr. A. P. McIlwham (advertising manager) writes:— It seems a short time since we were pleased to announce Mr. Lord's fiftieth year with Laughton & Sons, Ltd. It was a happy occasion then and the company was grateful that he had seen this fiftieth year and had done so much in their service. Now the same gratitude must be turned to the pleasant memories of this great personality. Frank Lord will be missed by many friends in all sections of the trade, both in London and Birmingham.

PRINGLE.—On October 11, Mr. James Pringle, M.P.S., 5a The Pavement, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4. Mr. Pringle qualified in 1925.

SAMBROOK.—On October 6, Mr. John Thomas Sambrook, F.P.S., Yr Hafod, Cardigan. Mr. Sambrook qualified in 1901.

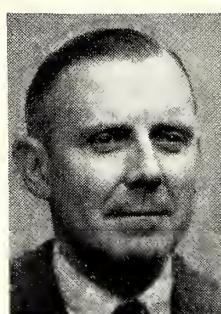
SYMMS.—On October 14, Mr. Frank Symms, M.P.S., 43 Quernmore Road, Stroud Green, London, N.4. Mr. Symms qualified in 1910.

THOMSON.—On October 19, Mr. Andrew Thomson, M.P.S., 15 Daleham Avenue, Egham, Surrey. Mr. Thomson qualified in 1911.

TOLKIEN.—On November 4, Miss Sylvia D. M. Tolkien, a daughter of C. E. Tolkien and the late Mrs. Hilda Ann Tolkien, founders of Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4. Herself a director of the company, Miss Tolkien became, after the acquisition of the company by Lautier Fils, Ltd., manager of the works at Steeton, Yorks. At one time she travelled extensively on behalf of the company. Keenly interested in politics, she was for many years a member of Keighley Liberal Association, and at one time stood as a candidate at local elections. An active member of the Society of Friends, she was also deeply interested in social problems.

WORLEY.—Recently, Mr. John Lamont Robertson Worley, M.P.S., 33 Oakington Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex. Mr. Worley qualified in 1934.

lectured in cine photography in the North and East Midlands. Turning to still photography twelve years ago, Mr. Greenwood linked it with his interest in natural history and has gained over one hundred awards in many parts of the world. Mr. Greenwood has strong family associations with pharmacy. His father was Mr. Solomon Greenwood, M.P.S., who was the proprietor of a pharmacy at Bolsover, Derbyshire, from 1902 to 1924. His wife was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harold Lomax, Liverpool. He himself took a great interest in pharmaceutical affairs both locally and nationally, among other things travelling many times to London with the late Dr. Richard Clitherow, M.P., to give Aneurin Bevan the benefit of their knowledge of conditions.



TRADE NOTES

In Packs of 100 and 500.—Two new packs of SH 420 by Schering Chemicals, Ltd., pharmaceutical division, Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, hold 100 and 500 10-mg tablets respectively.

Name Corrected.—New speciality for use in detergent dermatitis of the hands by Dermal Laboratories, Ltd., 247 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, is marketed as Prehensol cream [corrected note].

Sleeping Gloves.—The Andy sleeping gloves, manufactured by Tedson Thornley & Co., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs, for people with skin complaints who use skin creams at night or for women who use hand lotions, are light in weight, easy to wash and do not readily slip off the hands.

Patent Rights Enforced.—Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 182 St. John Street, London, E.C.1, owners of British Patent No. 877,365, announce their intention of enforcing their rights against any persons who may manufacture or sell sandals in infringement of the patent.

Added to the Series.—New title in the Family Doctor Series of booklets is "Overweight Children—Victims of a Cruel Kindness" (1s. 6d.). Publishers are Family Doctor Publications, 47 Chalton Street, London, N.W.1, and the booklet is available to National Pharmaceutical Union members from 321 Chase Road, London, N.14.

Diagnosing Dust Allergies.—The Dome house-dust mite extract developed by the Dome allergy unit of Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Stoke Poges, Bucks, has shown results in patients who had never over the years shown any hint of the real cause of their chronic asthma. The solution, an aqueous allergen extract of *Dermatophagoides culinae*, has a strength of 1,500 protein nitrogen units per mil and is contained in a solution of 50 per cent. glycerin and 0.4 per cent. phenol. Pack contains 3 mils [corrected note].

Bonus Offers

J. L. PERL, LTD., 29 Old Bond Street, W.1. Sauna foam bath and after-Sauna deodorant. Six invoiced as five. Until November 30.

Premium Offers

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD., 14 Stratford Place, London, W.1. Ingram shaving creams. Luxury lighter in presentation case and with twelve months' guarantee for 32s. 6d. on production of special carton from any Ingram product.

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent. New Kotex feminine towels. Sixpence on pack coupon redeemable against next purchase. On all introductory packs sizes 1 and 2 (12's).

ROBINSON & SON, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Paddi panda (nearly 2 ft. tall) for 49s. 11d. plus three "babies" from Paddi packs.

Competitions

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION COUNCIL, 140 Park Lane, London, W.1 is sponsoring the tenth annual Junior Photographers of the Year contest open to members of school camera clubs and all girl pupils in the United Kingdom and Eire. Winner receives a £30 voucher for photographic equipment in addition to awards previously won in regional eliminators. Closing date for this year's contest is November 29.

RECKITT & SONS, LTD., Hull, Yorks. Prizes in Disprin competition open to chemists are 200 Norprint Ticktoot decimal/sterling hand-operated price-marking machines (fifty in each sales area). Entrants are required to supply answers to a questionnaire on the development of Disprin. Closing date, November 25.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1. Winner of Fenjal diamond necklace competition was Mrs. V. A. Coates Shipley, Yorks. The £100 prize to the stockists who supplied her went to Mr. G. A. Bone proprietor of Bone & Pickles, Ltd., Frizing Hall, Yorks.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Complete-spectrum Antibiotic.—Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, have launched two new products containing their complete-spectrum antibiotic, gentamicin sulphate, for use in eye and ear conditions. Gentisone ear drops contain the equivalent of 0.3 per cent. v/v gentamicin base (3,000 units per mil.) and 1 per cent. v/v hydrocortisone acetate.



The drops are a sterile, aqueous dispersion in 10-ml. amber glass bottle with standard dropper. The product is indicated in ear infections such as otitis externa and chronic otitis media, where an antibiotic and an anti-inflammatory agent are required. Gentisone eye/ear drops contain the equivalent of 0.3 per cent. gentamicin base and are supplied as an aqueous isotonic sterile solution in 1-ml. bottle with standard dropper. They are intended for use in such eye infections as conjunctivitis, but may also be used in ears when a steroid anti-inflammatory agent is not required.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

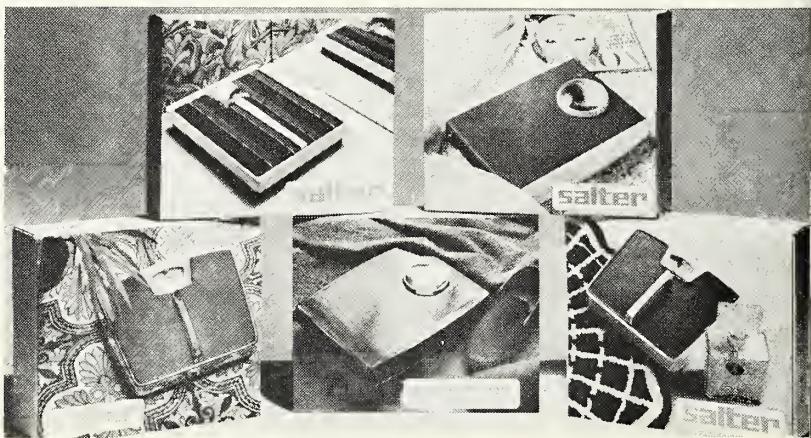
Anti-rheumatic Compound in Drum.—Luma anti-rheumatic compound,



APPETISING YET SLIMMING: New Trimettsbreak lime-flavoured by Uniclife, Ltd., Sanwich, Kent.

SUNDRIES

Bathroom Scale.—A new 210 bathroom scale by George Salter & Co., Ltd. High Street, West Bromwich, has been designed to meet users' expressed likes and dislikes. Described as being of "impeccable, revolutionary new design", it is of the usual Salter high precision. The scale is cushioned in black simulated leather and has clear-view dial, 20-stone capacity and five-year guarantee. Price is 89s. 11d.



IN NEWLY DESIGNED "SLEEVES": Carton "sleeves" produced by George Salter & Co., Ltd. High Street, West Bromwich, Staffs (here illustrated) were introduced for greater impact window and internal displays. They are expected also to stimulate gift purchasing during the Christmas shopping season. All are in full colour. They reach the trade in protective outers of si

Lens Polisher. — Miracle Dot, Ltd., Digit House, Harlesden Road, London, N.W.10, have launched a new product, Miracle Dot silicone cycleglass lens-polisher (4s. 11d.), the makers having found by testing that a small amount of silicone could be spread over the lens with a soft cloth, giving it a coating that would remain for many days, enabling dirt, dust, smog, etc., to be removed with a handkerchief. Display units are available.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Foam Bath and Deodorant. — Two products have been added to the Finnish Sauna birchleaf-fragrance range marketed by J. L. Perl, Ltd., 29 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. They are Sauna bath foam and after-Sauna deodorant (18s. 6d.), all imported from Finland. The foam bath is packed in a light-weight plastic bottle, sculptured with the birch-leaf design.

Protein-enriched Formula. — Super-soft cream shampoo for dry hair has been reformulated by the manufacturers, F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby, and is now "protein-enriched" for conditioning dry hair so as to make it more manageable. Prices are unchanged. Sachet packs and bottle labels have been clearly revised as illustrated, and a new display case has been made available.

Hand-made Toilet Soap. — A luxury-quality, handsomely packed toilet soap for Christmas is Seaflower hand-made toilet soap, supplied by Wilfred Smith (Fine Chemicals), Ltd., Gemini House, High Street, Edgware, Middlesex. The soap contains a pure concentrate of seaweed and is presented in box of three 3½-oz. tablets, foil-wrapped (10s. 6d.). Retailer's outer contains thirty-five boxes.

Colour-rich. — With Wild Orange (6s. 4d.) a "pure, rich streak of colour" the range of moisture cream lipsticks of Yardley of London, Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, now provides every tint from the palest pink, through warm coral to the richest red. The claim of the makers is that Wild



UNTOUCHED BY HANDLING: Supplied to the purchaser in a transparent plastic shell, Gala's "Locked-in" lipstick is in pristine perfection when the shell comes to be broken for first use on the lips. The lipstick is available in twenty shades, eight of them new. Also new from Gala of London (Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Surbiton, Surrey) are six shades of Gala nail polishes in new-style "Little Gem" bottle.

Orange, "won't change colour on the lips, won't flake, and will give a smooth, satin finish."

From Scandinavia. — Debra Dee Cosmetics, Ltd., Whitehall Lane, Grays, Essex, have been appointed United Kingdom agents for Susanne High Life foam bath that has been so successful in Scandinavia. The product is claimed to be more efficient and more economical than bath cubes. It also effectively cleans without excessively greasing the skin. Pack is a clear plastic bottle of 250 mils (60s. 6d.).

Cosmetic Shades for the Party Season. — Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, W.1, have created a new make-up, Auburn Frost, specially for the Christmas and party season. The new shades include Pale Porcelain (light peach), Auburn Blush (a deeper tawny peach). Pewter Frost creamy powder eye shadow (a dark smoke grey), Sheer Frost creme blush (a platinum, frosted shade for high-highlighting), and three new shades of lipstick: Auburn Frost Light, Auburn Frost and Auburn Frost Dark. Also introduced is a new size of transparent pressed powder.

Mexican Influence in Cosmetic Colours. — L. Leichner (London), Ltd., 436 Essex Road, London, N.1, have called in Richard Blore to create a new look, Mexicolour, presenting the "proud beauty of the native Mexican." The new face is "broad, strong-boned, generous and sensual, alive with colour." Main effect is achieved with colours from the Kamera Klear collection and other Leichner products, but the final touch is imparted with a new Firebird lipstick (10s. 6d.), described as a new fiery, coral-red shade

to make the mouth full, wide and warm.

"Through-gold" Colours. — Innoxa (England), Ltd., 436 Essex Road, London, N.1, have produced for the Christmas season new lipstick colours arrived at by mixing six "top-fashion" colours with equal amounts of gold or silver. The range, called Gifts of Colour (7s. 3d. each), comprises Velvet Rainbows ("succulent plum with delicate silver undertones"), Wishes and Kisses ("fragile, silvered coral pink"), Sweeter than Wine ("translucent clover pink edged with shimmering frost"), Colour Dreams ("sparkling dewy sheen on soft tulip pink"), Pussy Chat ("gilded, sheeny, transparent pink"), Sweet Nothings ("russet honey with rich gold highlights").

Perfume in Smaller Size. — For the Christmas season Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, W.1, are making available their Lentheric 12 perfume in a new smaller (½-oz.) size (67s. 6d. or gift-wrapped 70s.). Another new Lentheric product is Special Skin Mousse, aimed at "getting away from the heavy consistency creams of the past and producing a light product containing only high-efficiency ingredients. Special Skin Mousse is claimed to leave little residue on the surface of the skin and to give it a pleasant, supple, soft and smooth feel. The pack is a jar of pale blue plastic with instructions in three languages and an explanatory leaflet in a pale blue-and-white-and-gold carton. Price is 25s. 6d.

"Pennywise" Presents. — Girl Cosmetics (Myram Picker, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey) have produced a range of "pennywise" presents of gift-wrapped products for Christmas. The range includes Two-Way Flutter colour lipstick (8s. 6d.), cream powder and lipstick set (8s. 3d.), black or white lace talcum powder and handcream (5s. 9d.), English rose (or London lavender) talcum powder and hand cream set (5s.), pearlled-up lip and nail colours (8s. 11d.), black-lace talcum powder, hand-cream and soap (7s. 6d.), black-lace talcum powder and soap set (4s. 9d.), black-lace perfume and white-lace hanky "present-y" present (8s. 11d.), perfume spray and black lace talcum powder (13s. 6d.), black-lace perfume mist, talcum powder and hand cream (15s. 6d.), and black-lace gift box (24s. 6d.).

A Trio for Men. — After successes in many other markets Lanvin Perfumes, Ltd., 55 Pall Mall, London, W.1, have launched in Britain three Monsieur Lanvin products for men, an *eau de toilette* "neither a perfume nor *eau de Cologne*", composed of oak moss, sage, clover and greenleaf (no floral elements); *eau de Vetyver* composed of essences of sandalwood and cedar, musk and spices and an aftershave,



PACKAGING PROGRESS: Bottle on right shows new pack design for Oxydent denture cleaner (3s. 11d.) of Scott & Bowe, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1. In eye-catching blue, the bottle is made of uncrushable polythene, with crisp white lettering. First recorded Oxydent bottle (left) is over half a century old and is made of metal. Its pack leaflet, as well as telling of the "injurious" effect of excess oxygen on microbes in the mouth, advises "What not to use on the teeth"—soap, boric and carbolic acids, orris root, chalk or camphor.



New Lanvin trio for men

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Seeing Red

SIR.—The new EC10 forms are well designed and simple for the patient, but who authorised the colour of the new EC10(H)? Dark red—I ask you! It is harder to decipher the writing than ever. Pity the girls at the Pricing Bureaux who will have to price them. I haven't seen an EC14 yet — what colour are they? Black?

H. J. SILVER,
London, E.8

No Comment

SIR.—Today a prescription was tendered to me calling for: Metatone, 8 oz., and linctus codeine, 4 oz. The age of the patient was given as four years. That was surprising enough, but the request with it was even more so. "Can I just take the medicine for the baby now, and call back for mine when I have been to the Post Office?" My comment would be unprintable.

C. R. THEWLIS,
Middlesbrough

"Minipills"

SIR.—I am neither a research scientist nor a specialist dietician, but I do feel that 1 mgm. of B1, 1.5 mgm. of B12, and 100 mgm. of C make up the lowest waste of supplementary vitamin intake per day (see *C. & D.*, September 7, p. 223) with which the human body could be assailed. Furthermore I recall recently reading that under-dosing in vitamins is as foolhardy as over-dosing. Hence, while myself being a stockist of Mary Quant formulations, I think it should be drawn to her medical attention that, if she would only have labelled her tablets Mini, instead of Maxi, vitamin pills (ugh! what a terrible word is pills), this letter would never have seen the light of day.

*Mary Mary, quite Quantrary,
How your garden grows,
But stick to pretty ointment packs
Leave pills . . .
To them what know.*

S. H. MALITSKIE,
Watford, Herts

A Disappointment

SIR.—Your readers may be interested in the letter I have sent to Infamark, Ltd., London, W.1:—

TODAY I received twenty-four Infamark packs. To say that I am disappointed is an understatement. A number of points immediately come to mind.

1. Out of the twenty-four boxes, only six contained one-shilling Optrose vouchers. What happened to the other eighteen?
2. I do not accept "money-off" coupons. Experience has now proved it uneconomical.
3. I do not promote products which are not "chemist only."
4. If all your scheme entails is virtually giving out leaflets, I can quite easily do that myself with leaflets of my own choice. It is farcical to expect me to stock 24 x 168 cu. in. of cardboard boxes lined with leaflets and one free sample bottle of Dettol. (Fantastic reductions on Dettol in the supermarket),

5. To be fair I must thank you for the "sop" of having Calped elixir and Drapolene—I needed it after seeing the Gerber newspaper. I hope by now that you will realise how puny I think your scheme is and how gullible you must think I am. I can only hope that the majority of my colleagues also realise now that they have been "had" and will have thrown the boxes away in disgust, as I did.

MORAL—It was a good try. We have always been fair game but the days have now gone when I promote products that the customer can buy at fantastically reduced prices elsewhere. Consequently I must look for products of reliable quality which give me some degree of protection and offer a reasonable return on investment.

J. WILLIAMS,
Aylesbury, Bucks

[Messrs. Infamark point out that the number of vouchers included is in the hands of the individual manufacturers and some, like Optrose, choose to include coupons for part only of the total issue of Infamark packs; that sampling is expensive but that some of the manufacturers are looking for less expensive ways of providing samples to potential users; that manufacturers are given by the scheme an opportunity to educate young mothers in the correct use of products, and many are now realising it and rewriting their literature; and that the scheme directs mothers to pharmacies [a full-page *Daily Mirror* advertisement will be doing that again on November 20] but it is up to the chemist to see that he keeps their custom and does not lose the business to other channels (as recent researches have shown to be happening).]

Send Orders Earlier

SIR.—Much has been written about the confusion caused by the introduction of the two-tier postal system, but one aspect of the matter has not yet been made clear. That is the serious delays in distribution that now arise because the bulk of orders are being received by the second post. In our organisation we were fortunate in that the first post was always received ahead of normal working hours, and it was our practice to have certain members of staff working on a rota basis and coming in early to open the post. The result was that we could deal with orders promptly, completing the paper work and arranging for assembly, enabling us to load vans for delivery of a high proportion of those orders in the London area the next day. In the new situation only a small fraction of the orders come by the first post. The bulk are being received around midday and sometimes half way through the afternoon, causing a further problem of staff having to leave their normal duties to deal with the opening of that post, which is most inconvenient. It means that there is no possibility of getting through the paper work and having the goods collated and ready for distribution next day so that, even for London deliveries, one day has been lost. The position is worse where deliveries outside London are concerned, because here there may be only one or two van deliveries to different areas per week and if the first delivery is missed there must be a further delay of three to seven days before a customer can expect to receive the goods. It is obvious from the above

that the remedy is to ask our customers to send their orders earlier, and we hope that publication of this letter will bring to the attention of all you readers the need for such action. Or a more general issue we think that, if it had been the intention to reduce the efficiency of industry in this country no more effective step could have been taken than this introduction of the two-tier postal system.

J. E. BALMER, *Managing director,*
JOHNSONS OF HENDON, LTD.,
London, N.W.4

Two Feet Not Two Inches

SIR.—By a printer's error eucalyptus trees I offered in an advertisement if your paper were described as 2-in. The figure should have been, of course 2-ft. To avoid ridicule and damage to the business will you please draw readers' attention to the error.

R. V. OWEN,
Ellesmere, Cheshire

Appreciated

I SHOULD like to express my sincere thanks to you for the help and advice which I have had over the 'phone, the regular weekly issues of the *C. & D.* the special issues, and your most valuable price list.—O.H.M.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

FROM a Sussex pharmacist comes the spidery handwriting he was called upon to decipher:—

*L. B. R. T. H. C. 11
2. 7. 11 3814*

BRANCH EVENTS

FINCHLEY

Session Opens

OPENING meeting of the 1968-69 session of the Finchley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was attended by about thirty. A young pharmacist member DR. R. S. GILBERT (Food Hygiene Laboratory, Colindale, London, N.W.9) spoke on food poisoning. The chairman (MISS E. ARNOLD) expressed the branch's good wishes to Mr. George John, a past-chairman and officer, who has had to give up all branch activities after a recent serious illness.

PLYMOUTH

Panel Discussion

PLYMOUTH Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society commenced its winter session with a panel comprising two doctors, two pharmacists and two members of the Chamber of Commerce to express lay opinions, under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. Chanter (Branch Chairman). Question master was Mr. Mervyn Madge. The questions put by the audience embraced medical and pharmaceutical matters and local affairs. As a result of the meeting, it was considered that rota hours should be changed, and application is being made accordingly.



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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Argument But No Arbitration

In accepting the Ministry's "final" offer on remuneration (see p. 443), the representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees did so reluctantly and indeed with some degree of resentment. Both were due to the same cause, namely the "package" nature of the offer. That compelled them to accept, with a "notional" salary figure with which they had little quarrel, the amount at which their "profit per prescription" (which they rightly regarded as arbitrary and not the result of negotiation), had been set. The point was succinctly put by Mr. Gellman, Manchester, who said that the figure of fivepence halfpenny as "profit per prescription" (later dropped to onepence) had been offered "out of the blue" and had ever been negotiated. The Committee should make it plain to the Minister that it was ready to enter into negotiations on profit, just as it had over notional salary. The necessary factual information should be prepared and, when a case fully substantiated by figures had been drawn up, the matter should be taken to the length of arbitration, since arbitration would necessarily be on figures and the element of arbitrary decision by the Minister would be eliminated.

Of course, so far as the present offer was concerned, the decision of the conference was not to resort to arbitration, but that was for more immediate reasons—the long delay, for example, but principally because arbitration would not be on £2,230 and fivepence, but on earlier offers that were at still lower levels. That was not the situation when the Scottish contractors went to arbitration, whether or not they were, as Mr. David suggested, discontented with the outcome [to us it has appeared that many were well satisfied with the result]. On November 3 at the conference there were, the report shows, some who argued strongly and only in favour of going to arbitration now, on the grounds that the outcome could not be worse than the offer, but the overwhelming majority were not prepared to forego a solid gain for the remote chance, in the face of odds, of a more favourable decision from the arbitrator. They acted, as we believe realistically and wisely.

It is not possible to gain everything at once. Apart from a cash advantage which will show itself not immediately but over a three-year period, they have established a proper basis for negotiating (and, when circumstances change, of renegotiating) the notional salary of proprietors engaged in National Health Service work. They have now, too, in black and white, the Ministry's acknowledgment that a decision may be

taken to arbitration—a matter that was in some doubt beforehand.

As Mr. David pointed out from the platform, no agreement is for ever. The next step would wisely be to adopt Mr. Gellman's recommendation to accumulate figures for genuine negotiations on "profit" and go on to secure that the Ministry then really does negotiate and not impose. That course of action could very well be associated, too, with Mr. Kerr's eminently reasonable approach of presenting arguments in terms of responsibilities shouldered by the pharmacist that are not at present suitably acknowledged, at least financially. Publicity to make the general public more aware of those responsibilities would also be worth pursuing.

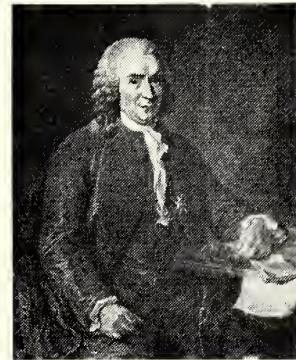
ON THE SIDELINES

★ UP-DATING THE LINNEAN SOCIETY ★

PHARMACISTS and pharmagnosists owe so much to the system of scientific nomenclature for plants and animals pioneered by the Swedish botanist Linnaeus (1707-78) that they should be receptive to an appeal by the Linnean Society for funds to make possible some modernisation of the Society's headquarters. Repository both of Linnaeus' collection of plants and animals and of his library (purchased by the Society on the death of one of its founders, Sir James Edward Smith, in 1828), the Society occupies rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. There the original collections are maintained with a devotion and dedication that have been acknowledged by Linnaeus's Swedish biographer. But they are in their original fitments, which have survived at least two changes of location within the building and are by no means in conformity with mid-twentieth-century standards of protection against fire, flood, or even—in days when art treasures were almost as much burgled as jewels—theft.

Profiting by the opportunity opened up when the Society acquired extra space after the removal from Burlington House of the Royal Society, the Linnean Society has had plans drawn up by its architects that will bring its premises and amenities right into modern times. The Society's responsibilities as custodian of the original collection of Linnaeus, whose life work produced the material and principles that are central to the whole system of botanical and zoological classification, are far from lessening. That they have international importance has been recognised by the grant of \$6,000 by the International Union of Biological Sciences. The architect's plans include a ventilated strong room in the basement for holding the collection, a worthier and more capacious library and other improvements. Total cost of the developments over the whole period has been estimated at £55,000, and an appeal has been launched for donations. It is hoped to achieve that target by early in 1969, so that building work may start in May. Names of donors will be published, unless anonymity is requested, and donation forms may be obtained from the Society at Burlington House. One anonymous donor has already contributed a third of the total.

A new beneficiary of the improvements is the subject of a paragraph on p. 437 of this issue.



Linnaeus from an oil painting.

"Are you Jerry Attrick?" "That's my grandfather. I'm P.D."



"OPEN SHOP"

An unscripted commentary on the special problems of the pharmacist in general practice

By E. C. TENNER

MASTERLY — there can be no other way of describing the manner in which Griff. David carried out his difficult task on Sunday. I think that I have attended every conference of Pharmaceutical Committee representatives since 1948 and, whilst others have probably been as good, I do not think I have ever witnessed a better performance from the chair. As might have been expected, indeed as has always been the case, there were some who came to praise and some who came to slay, and he took them all in his stride. One could wish that he could find a means of dealing as adequately with the Ministry of Health, though we must all be aware of the immense difficulties facing our negotiators at this particular moment in time. On no previous occasion have they had to battle against such problems as the wage freeze and the particularly poor general financial situation in the country. As might have been expected, that somewhat nebulous item — the proprietor's notional salary — was one of the main points of criticism from the body of the meeting. It must appear to many to be rather ludicrous to be in the position of starting our calculations at £1,627 when it is quite obvious that it is impossible to replace a manager for less than upwards of £2,000. Unfortunately our agreement with the Ministry is one of reimbursement of present costs. So, whilst the next inquiry will no doubt produce another and much higher figure, that is of little help to those who have recently had to engage a manager at today's rate. Even after the 1969 inquiry has indicated a new salary figure, it would seem that the increasing scarcity of pharmacists will again have put us in the position that, when started, already removed from actuality. Somehow this difficult state of affairs must be resolved, for I feel that it is one of the many reasons why we are losing pharmacies. It is only reasonable to suppose that some of those that close do so because they are unable to support a new manager at an outdated rate of reimbursement. Maybe some of the pharmacies affected are expendable, but others, small though they may be, are so sited that they are sadly missed by their clients, and once they have gone there will be little chance of re-establishing them. This, of course, touches on the matter of planned distribution of pharmacies, a subject which I have previously discussed and will no doubt offer for your consideration on future occasions.

Right choice essential

There can be little doubt that, if and when it is implemented, the Green Paper will cause certain alterations to the pharmaceutical N.H.S. general set-up. Two things, however, we must strive for — first that we have, if possible, direct retail pharmacy representation on each area board; and secondly, that any pharmaceutical officers who might be appointed should have a background of retail practice. I must emphasise the word "retail" since it would appear to me to be essential that those people should have a sound and practical knowledge and appreciation of the problems involved in the day-to-day work of contractors.

The banks are letting us down, the Post Office promises us much with its new Giro system, but I will leave it to my readers to decide how much reliance they can place on the Post Office nowadays. All the more reason, therefore, for those who use the N.P.U. clearing house for paying some of their accounts to use it more fully, and for those few who have not yet inquired into the many benefits given by the system to get in touch with Mallinson House at once.

Adding it up

I note that the N.P.U. is making a favourable offer of an adding machine. I have had such a machine for many years. Indeed it has had so much use that it is now ready for replacement, and I will most certainly take the opportunity of replacing it at such favourable terms. Before I bought my present machine, I considered for quite a time whether it was a needless extravagance. Believe me, it has turned out to be one of the best investments I have ever made. Apart from the invoice checking, which the N.P.U. is at such pains to stress, it has saved many hours in adding up such things as monthly and quarterly accounts for customers, adding the clearing house sheets, etc. It literally transforms the tedious task of stocktaking, completely eliminating the many hours of listing and adding. Also — and this is perhaps the most important factor — many of the tasks can now be transferred to junior members of the staff for, while they may not be very trustworthy on mental arithmetic they usually prove quick to learn the use of this simple machine.

Metric-measure craftsmanship

Some months ago I made some scathing comments regarding the metric dispensing measures that I had been able to acquire. To me their lack of a reasonable number of graduations reduced the art of dispensing to something more akin to the science of guessology. I was therefore more than pleased to see the N.P.U. measures mentioned in this month's Pink Supplement. They are certainly good and should prove really useful tools. I have ordered two sets. Incidentally I was surprised to learn that the graduation and marking of measures was a craft in itself, and that apparently there are literally only a handful of craftsmen in the country capable of doing the work. It is refreshing to find that, even in this age of computers and automation, there are still some essential services that depend on the individual skill of a human being.

Any Business Questions?

Following the death of one of our directors, we have to register the grant of letters of administration in our books and also to endorse shares held by him to the name of his widow. What is the correct procedure?

UPON production of the grant of letters of administration a note should be made at the head of the account in the share register of the death and its date. A note should also be made of the grant of letters of administration showing the date of the grant and the name(s) of the legal personal representative(s). The date of making those entries in the register should be shown. Similar details should be endorsed on the reverse side of the share certificate and the endorsement should be signed by the company's secretary.

I have decided to sell my business and have received a suitable offer. I find that I shall make a capital gain on selling my lease but, compared with the value on April 6, 1965, I shall make a loss on selling my goodwill. I had thought I should be able to set one off against the other, but now I understand that this is not so, and the loss on the goodwill will not count. Is that correct?

If you make a loss on selling your goodwill when that is calculated by reference to the 1965 value, but a profit if were calculated by reference to original cost, then the position is that the sale of the goodwill is treated as producing neither profit nor loss. You are thus left with the gain or the sale of the lease with no set-off against it.

Pharmaceutical Committees' Conference

HOW THE "PACKAGE" OFFER WAS DEBATED

OPENING the conference of Pharmaceutical Committee representatives in London on November 3, the chairman of the Central N.H.S. Committee (Mr. J. T. M. DAVID) first made clear that "notional" salary and "profit per prescription" were the only elements in the Ministry's "package" offer (see *C. & D.*, November 2, p. 413) that would fall to be considered if the matter went to arbitration. The other elements in contractors' remuneration (cost of materials, cost of labour other than that of the proprietor pharmacist, and cost of other overheads) were on the basis of established facts accepted by both sides.

"Notional" Salary Explained

In order to establish what costs had to be added to the figure for N.H.S. work performed by the working proprietor, it was necessary to fix his "notional" salary. That was arrived at by upgrading the average salary of managers by various amounts so as to take account of his additional responsibilities as proprietor. There were factors like "proprietorial lead", cost of living accommodation, adjustment of salary for a 40-hour week (since most proprietors worked more than 40 hours each week), superannuation and National Insurance contributions. The resulting notional salary was treated in exactly the same way as other staff salaries, the appropriate proportion being allowed as part of labour costs. An increase of 100 per annum on the notional salary was, he said, equivalent on average to 4d. per prescription. The Ministry had accepted all the Committee's criteria for calculating the notional salary but had applied different values to them.

For determining profit there had never been an agreed formula. "On our side we have been quite consistent in our view that profit should be based on a return on turnover. In 1962 and 1966 we suggested that that return should be 10 per cent." The Ministry had always accepted a return on turnover and on several occasions had suggested using a return on capital. "We have always resisted accepting a return on capital as an appropriate method of assessment because in pharmacy the proportion of capital employed to turnover is small." Scotland, arbitrators had assessed profit margin by a return on capital employed, fixing it at the low margin of 9-11 per cent. In England and Wales the Ministry's first 1968 offer in January had used a figure of 11 per cent. (fourpence per prescription). "We argued against this idea."

Eventually the Ministry had abandoned its stand and made two offers, first of fourpence-halfpenny, then, on September 20, of fivepence, neither amount being related to any formula. The 1964 conference of representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees had demanded annual reviews, from which the costs of providing the pharmaceutical service would be brought up to date by means of appropriate national indices and adjustments—whether up

or down—made as necessary. Before 1964 the Ministry had always been in arrears with contractors' remuneration and only with extreme difficulty had it been induced to make partial restitution for under-payments. Abolition of prescription charges in February 1965 had resulted in a substantial increase in prescription numbers, which in 1967 were approximately 30 per cent. higher than in 1964. Taken with the steady rise in net ingredient cost that had meant that chemists' receipts from 1965 onwards had increased much more quickly than the costs incurred and chemists had started to "accumulate" overpayments. "I submit that it is more satisfactory in our case to owe the Government money than to be owed money by the Government. . . . In [that] situation we are paid in full plus a surplus which we can use until, over a period of years, it is eliminated by normal or negotiated increases in costs."

On August 24, after a long, difficult and unsatisfactory meeting at which the Ministry officials had made no concessions, the Committee had denounced as unacceptable a notional salary of £2,183 and profit of fourpence-halfpenny, and had asked the Minister if he would agree to arbitration. The Minister's consent had come in a letter dated September 20.

The "final" offer (notional salary £2,230; profit fivepence per prescription) given in that letter was, said Mr. David, "not what we asked for, but in the present economic climate, in this time of 'freeze and squeeze', it is the most we can hope for at the moment," though there was nothing final about the settlement: it was only one incident in a continuing struggle for better pay and conditions.

At its most recent meeting with the Ministry, held on October 15, the Committee had been turned down on profit margin, but the notional salary was thought by the Committee to be now "not too unreasonable." The "package" nature of the offer meant that both parts must be accepted or the whole thing sent to arbitration on the basis, not of those figures, but of the previous offer (notional salary £2,183; profit margin fourpence-halfpenny per prescription).

A Call for Arbitration

Quick to take the microphone when Mr. David sat down was Mr. R. C. WORBY (North-east London), who said the system of calculating notional salary was reasonable but the built-in figures were not. "The Committee seem brain-washed and demoralised." All knew that it was impossible to get a qualified manager for £1,700. To advertise for one at £1,900 was just as much a waste of time. The cost of a manager in London was £2,500, as he could prove. The notional salary of £2,030 was therefore ludicrous. Equally ridiculous was to set the proprietor's differential at £8 a week; it should be put at

£1,000 a year. £50 a year for accommodation was again nonsensical; it cost £1 week to garage a car. He moved:

That this conference rejects outright the existing offer by the Minister and also the grossly inadequate claim entered by the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee. The conference requires entry of a revised claim on similar lines but based on the following figures:

Manager's equivalent salary	£2,500
Proprietorial lead	£1,000
Accommodation	£ 450

and insists that, in the event of this claim not being met, the Minister's offer of arbitration be taken up forthwith.

MR. E. C. EVENS seconded. Contractors would be going to arbitration, he declared, on a different basis than their Scottish colleagues. "We can't possibly be worse off."

MR. I. H. WILLIAMS, London, supported, giving his own calculations that, on 500 prescriptions per month, remuneration on the basis of the Minister's offer would mean a profit of £850, on 1,000 £1,790 and on 3,000 £3,500, but that the number of prescriptions a pharmacist could dispense "in safety and reasonable comfort" was 1,000. The fivepence profit per prescription, he said, meant a percentage profit of 4.2. A pharmacist putting his own money in a Building Society would get 8 per cent.

The professional fee was not related merely to the proprietor's salary, said MR. DAVID from the platform, but took care of all labour costs.

Voices Against

Cornwall Pharmaceutical Committee, said MR. G. J. HENDRA, was not pleased with the results of the Contractors' Committee's claim but could not support the demand for arbitration.

Leicestershire and Rutland Committee, said MR. A. H. PRESTON, was also against arbitration, though he was in favour of the first part of N.E. London's motion. The negotiators had agreed too easily to a "package" offer, and contractors must show they were against such deals. The offer should be turned down in the hope that the 1969 inquiry would reveal the true salaries position. Could the platform advise chemists what to do in the meantime?

MR. DAVID: If we turn the offer down we shall revert to earlier terms till the results of the 1969 inquiry are known, perhaps in 1970. Arbitration was the only alternative to acceptance of the offer.

Though he was not impressed with the tone of the N.E. London motion, MR. J. C. N. WILFORD, East Sussex, was still not satisfied to dismiss arbitration. "Now we have it, why not use it? We should then be no longer at the mercy of Ministerial decree." "Nor do we want a new rigid formula based on profit margin," rejoined MR. DAVID.

MR. M. GELLMAN, Manchester, said there had been negotiations on salary, but not yet on profit, since the fivepence-halfpenny per prescription, now reduced to fivepence, had been

"brought out of the blue." That was not negotiation but barter. The Central N.H.S. Committee should indicate that contractors were ready to negotiate on profit. If their claims were substantiated by figures (and arbitrators were concerned only with figures) they could then go to arbitration and get a better deal.

A Word from the Consultant

The conference adjourned for lunch. At its resumption the chairman called on a spokesman of the Committee's consultants (Associated Industrial Consultants) to explain certain aspects of the negotiations. Relating notional salary to managers' salaries (the method used) seemed favourable, he said, but was not fixed and unalterable. Suggestions for a better basis could be considered. N.E. London's fallacy was in supposing that replacement salaries would influence the Ministry. They allowed only actual present costs. A "proprietary lead" of £1,000 was unrealistic. The "lead" was related to head office expenses, which had been established as averaging £540. The £50 accommodation figure took account of the fact that some managers were provided with accommodation, others not. £450 was not supportable on any basis. Replacement considerations might bring the figure to £80-£90, but here again only actual costs were considered by the Ministry. Before resorting to arbitration contractors should realise that the arbitrators would be bound by the economic climate of the country and strongly influenced by Government policy; they might even be the Prices and Incomes Board.

"Don't support the motion" pleaded MR. J. KINLOCH (Herts). Arbitration would be prolonged and realistically they were not likely to do much better. He did, however, ask the platform how much was chemists' "profit" now and how much it would be under the new terms.

Forgetting London and putting down a figure based on facts, argued MR. T. WILLIAMS (Manchester) a manager's salary was still in excess of the Ministry's figure. So why should chemists fear arbitration? As to profit, fivepence-halfpenny per prescription in 1964 had meant a percentage rate of about 5 per cent. In 1967 its value had dropped to 4 per cent. If ingredient costs continued to rise the percentage profit would continue to fall. On that he based his demand for better profit terms, since net ingredient cost was not controllable by the contractor but could be influenced by the Minister.

"If you go to arbitration you will be gambling with your future," declared MR. J. P. KERR (Newcastle upon Tyne). "Reject it." A far better plan was to put forward in negotiations arguments in terms of responsibility. For example, an appointments system for customers might spread the load but chemists could not adopt it; their contract bound them to be available during the whole of their contract hours. They could, however, point out that to work for eight hours at the morning and evening rush hour pressures was impossible.

Also arguing against arbitration ("It will sterilise negotiations for three

years"), MR. N. SAMPSON (Leicestershire and Rutland), called for more militancy and leadership from the Central N.H.S. Committee. In the conditions of today, and with group-practice and similar developments undermining many chemists' businesses, a profit of fivepence per prescription was quite inadequate. A number of pharmacists, if they looked realistically at their figures, would find they were actually working for nil.

At this stage there was an audience demand for the question to be put, and MR. WORBY was given the right of reply. Replacement costs must be considered, he said, since pharmacy would die without replacement. He called again for arbitration.

He called in vain, for the motion when put was heavily lost.

MR. H. G. MOSS (Middlesex), assuming that, though the motion had fallen, the issue of arbitration was still open, argued to close it. In Scotland the

pattern was now set "for eternity." The award must be accepted in order to leave negotiation still possible.

To suppose there could be arbitration when the Government was involved, said MR. J. P. MURPHY (Liverpool) was "like pitting a heavyweight boxer against two Americans."

The negotiating committee, said MR. A. J. C. BULL (Hampshire), deserved a vote of confidence. But had i asked for the gains at once? Would also demand prompt negotiations after the 1969 inquiry? A representative from Devon and Exeter Committee even asked for the 1969 inquiry to be held sooner than in May, but was told from the platform that that was impossible.

It was then moved by the chairman that the Ministry's offer should be accepted "with reluctance," and the motion was carried against twenty-six hostile votes.

[For space reasons the remainder of the report is held over.]

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

Branch reorganisation to be studied

THE Pharmaceutical Society's branch structure in Scotland is to undergo study to see if any improvement can be made. That decision was taken by the Scottish Department Executive at its meeting in Edinburgh on October 16, after it had heard an explanation of Council's proposals for reorganisation of branches in England and Wales. The resident secretary (Dr. G. H. Macmoran) was instructed to prepare a paper for discussion first by Scottish branch secretaries.

Pharmacy School Enrolments

Subject of a letter received from the Scottish Home and Health Department was the application to methadone of the present arrangements for the prescribing of heroin and extension to two weeks of the time covered by each prescription. The metric calculator to be issued in England and Wales would also, it was reported, be available in Scotland. Returns from Scottish schools of pharmacy gave the approximate numbers of enrolments for 1968-69 (1967-68 figures in parenthesis):—

Year of Study	Robert Gordon's Institute	Heriot-Watt University	Strathclyde University
First	28 (32)	41 (43)	64 (66)
Second	24 (18)	40 (42)	55 (37)
Third	13 (26*)	35 (23)	38 (48)
Fourth	25* (28*)	23 (29)	40 (38)

* Ph.C.

The last Pharmaceutical Chemist examination in Part I had been held in September, it was reported. The last for Part II would be held in September 1969, for Part III in December 1970. Professor H. H. Campbell having retired from the board of examiners for Scotland, the new chairman would be Mr. G. R. Milne, Carlisle.

Draft wording for a leaflet on Scottish entrance requirements, requested by the Executive, was approved, and it was agreed to send copies to all Scottish schools teaching for the High Grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education. The Scottish Council for Development and Industry would be holding an

"Opportunity Scotland" exhibition in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, May 2 to June 6, 1970, in which there would be a section devoted to professions and careers; provisional application without commitment had been made for stand. The resident secretary was asked to seek the co-operation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch. The hospital subcommittee had completed the preparation of the evidence to be submitted to the Noel Hall Working Party. Draft estimates for 1969 were approved.

It was agreed to renominate Dr. Macmoran and Mr. J. B. Grosset to the Scottish Health Services Council and Messrs. J. A. Myers and T. M. McLeod to the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee. The annual report of the Scottish drug-testing scheme, July 1967 to June 1968, was received and approved with a minor alteration. The resident secretary commented briefly on the improvement in containers since the scheme had started. The Scottish Home and Health Department's reply on the Executive's suggestions for amending the Medicine Bill was reported. In effect, it preserves the *status quo* so far as Scottish partners were concerned.

Exhibiting in Finland

FIVE BRITISH FIRMS IN JOINT SHOW

UNDER a joint venture sponsored by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and supported by the Board of Trade, five pharmaceutical companies from the United Kingdom are to exhibit at Helsinki Medical Week (also known as Physicians' Days) November 10-16. They are: Boots Pur-Drug Co., Ltd., L R Industries, Ltd., Miles Laboratories, Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co., and Winthrop Products Co. The Association will also man a small information stand. A British group also took part in 1967, though the membership was slightly different. That Congress was attended by 880 doctors, 90 pharmacists and nurses, 300 medical students and 200 pharmaceutical students.

GREEN PAPER THREAT TO CONTRACTORS

Direct representation essential, says Central N.H.S. Committee

MAIN feature of the October meeting of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee was a lengthy debate on the "Green Paper" proposals for revising the administrative structure of the Health Service. Mr. G. T. M. David presided. Reports were heard on the recent Executive Councils' Association conference at Southport (see *C. & D.*, October 19, p. 374) and members expressed concern about the apparently authoritarian nature of the new structure and the almost certain remoteness of the proposed area boards. Continued direct professional representation and maintenance of a consumer voice at intermediary levels were held to be essential for the healthy future of the Service. A forecast influx of administrative/managerial personnel could, it was felt, result almost certainly in a hospital dominated structure, with a consequent weakening of the position of the general-practice professions. The Committee accepted that some measure of functional integration within the Service was desirable, but believed that it could be adequately achieved within the existing framework. The Health Service is concerned with people, whose needs and welfare should not be sacrificed on the altar of administrative convenience," said one member. The Committee decided to make strong representations to the Minister of Health rejecting the proposals for area boards and outlining its views on other aspects of the Green Paper proposals.

Prescription-charges Costs

At a meeting with the Ministry on October 15, the Committee had pressed a claim for payment for the extra work caused by the introduction of prescription charges. The continuing difficulties experienced by chemist contractors had been explained, and it had been made clear that no decrease had occurred in the problem, pharmacists and staff spending as much time dealing with exempt patients as when the scheme had been first introduced. In some situations additional staff had had to be brought in during busy rota periods to ensure that the exemption declarations were being dealt with at least as expeditiously as the prescriptions were dispensed. When the interim scheme was introduced it had seemed reasonable to suppose that the difficulties would decrease after the first two-and-a-half months but that did not prove to be so. The payment of chemist contractors for operating the scheme ought not, therefore, to be reduced. [The discussions on this subject at the conference of Pharmaceutical Committee representatives (see 443 should also be noted].

Views expressed by a number of local Pharmaceutical Committees were considered by the Committee, and the Committee reaffirmed its opposition to the embossed card scheme.

The revised form EC10 now coming into use in several parts of the country is reported to be introducing a new problem: patients were supposing that

the back had to be signed before the form could be dispensed. The suggestion was made to add in red the words "Complete this side only if you are claiming exemption," and to commend the suggestion to the Ministry for consideration before the forms were next reprinted.

The Ministry has accepted the Committee's suggestion to hold in the Spring of 1969 the proposed inquiry into the frequency of uncollected prescription charges.

Prescribing Large Quantities

Having discussed at length the concern of one Pharmaceutical Committee at the present trend towards prescribing large quantities of medicines, the Committee said it would welcome the introduction of repeat prescriptions if a scheme could be devised that would not throw unwarranted extra record keeping on the pharmacist. Such a move, besides reducing the total amount of medicines in general circulation, would cut down the quantity of drugs left over after the death of a patient or on a change to a new treatment. It was resolved to ask the

Ministry to consider the matter in principle while the Committee was giving further thought to the proposal.

A meeting is being arranged with the Ministry to discuss the claim for increased remuneration for operating the oxygen therapy service.

Representations are being made about the way in which the restrictions on supplies of methylamphetamine were announced (i.e. without prior opportunity for the Committee to discuss the matter.)

Publication Date

After production delay the new all-metric British National Formulary is now expected to be in chemists' hands by January 1969, allowing time for acquiring familiarity with revised formulas and doses before the official change-over to the metric system on March 3.

Representations are being made to the Ministry about the nature of its intervention in a service-committee case involving the supply of an ointment in a container alleged to be unsatisfactory.

An approach is being made to the Minister of Health about what the Committee regards as unsatisfactory siting arrangements for the pharmacy department of the projected health centre at Horsham.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN 1967

Chief medical officer's view on poisoning prevention

DISPENSING of all "powerful and potentially toxic tablets, capsules, etc., in strip packing, is recommended by the chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health (Sir George Godber) in his 1967 report: "On the State of the Public Health" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 28s.). Strip-packing is considered one measure that might more than repay the "slight increase in initial cost" and is, from observation, an effective deterrent to poisoning.

Discharges from hospital on account of poisoning in 1966 (latest available figures) were:— from barbiturates, 15,700; from salicylates, 11,940, and from other and unspecified poisons, 13,820. The increase in hospital admissions for treatment of drug over-dosage appeared, it is stated, to have been halted, for the time at least, but the total of 50,400 admissions "indicates a serious problem." Accidental poisoning from solids and liquids in 1967 caused 868 deaths (840 in 1966) and from gases and vapours 702 (928 in 1966). Suicides numbered 4,711 (4,994).

Therapeutic Substances Act

At the end of 1967 forty-eight manufacturing and thirty import licences were in operation under Part I of the Therapeutic Substances Act. Twenty-seven visits of inspection were made to licensed manufacturing premises in England and five visits to similar premises overseas.

Deaths from cancer in England and Wales in 1967 totalled 110,072, against 108,158 in 1966, lung cancer deaths rose during the year by a further 1,227 to 28,252.

There were 460,407 cases of measles (ninety-nine deaths) in 1967. Since 1951

measles has usually produced over 500,000 notifications in alternate years (763,531 in 1961). As notification is known to be incomplete the true figure in epidemic years may be substantially greater. On the measles vaccination campaign begun by the Ministry early this year, Sir George writes "This disease can be eradicated with a great saving of serious morbidity in early childhood and nearly as many lives as we were losing to acute poliomyelitis a year in the late 1950s. Probably at least two-thirds of a million children a year suffer an illness, which can be severe but could be prevented by a vaccination which produces only mild disturbance."

A further reduction of 4.8 per cent. was recorded in the incidence of syphilis but a sharp increase of 11.6 per cent. in gonorrhoea and a further increase in non-gonococcal urethritis.

Lowest Ever Recorded

Only six cases of diphtheria were notified — all in patients not fully protected — the lowest number ever recorded in England and Wales. There were no deaths from the disease. There was a further decrease in notifications of tuberculosis, the number falling from 14,606 in 1966 to 13,207. But the disease is still responsible for more deaths than any other notifiable infection. Of polio the chief medical officer says "With nineteen cases and no acute deaths, poliomyelitis reached its lowest level yet. If the remaining quarter of our children, who are not vaccinated, were so protected we probably would not have even this number." Tetanus caused eighteen deaths "all of which might have been prevented by previous active immunisations."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND TREASURER PRAISED AT ANNUAL MEETING

THE president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (Mr. B. FLATLEY) paid tribute at the Society's annual meeting in Belfast on October 7 to the work of the retiring treasurer (Mr. R. M. Watson), who has held the office for the past ten years. Regretting that Mr. Watson had decided not to offer himself for re-election to the Council, Mr. Flatley said he had carried out his work most conscientiously and had seldom been absent from meetings of the Council and its committees.

Messrs. R. J. Davidson; B. Flatley; M. T. McGread, D. Moore, J. Paul and J. C. Wellwood were declared re-elected as pharmaceutical chemist representatives on the Council. Mr. R. D. Duke, Richill, has been co-opted to replace Mr. Watson as druggists' representative. The president said proof of their ability had already been given by Messrs. A. N. Morrison and R. G. Macauley co-opted to the Council after Mr. Tate retired and after Mr. Templeton died.

The president expressed sympathy with relatives of six members who had died during the year. He also referred to the death of Charles E. Woodside, a student of the Society who died from injuries received in a motoring accident. Mr. Woodside had shown considerable promise, he said, and had won several prizes offered on the results of the Part I and Part II examinations of the Society.

The Pharmacy Practice Committee had had a busy year. Continuing the work of the old Future of Pharmacy Committee, it had issued a number of reports.

Guaranteeing Craigavon Pharmacy

Numerous meetings had taken place with the solicitor, accountant and the Development Commission's officers at Craigavon to work upon the proposal that the profession should make itself responsible for the provision of a pharmaceutical service in one section of the new town there. The Steering Committee had been advised that a guarantee company should be formed, and a draft lease for a temporary and permanent pharmacy had been drawn up. Considerable delay had resulted from the inclusion in the draft of conditions unacceptable to the Steering Committee, but it was hoped that those conditions would be modified following discussions with other interested parties.

The Education Committee was currently drawing up a programme for the training of students in hospital pharmacies and hoped also to submit a programme for use in retail pharmacies. The changeover to a degree for purposes of registration had now been effected, and there was every hope that pharmaceutical education would eventually be taken at Queen's University.

Reciprocity with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, another matter that had been receiving the Committee's attention, would be decided in the near future.

Mr. Flatley welcomed Dr. F.

Newcombe, who succeeded Dr. J. A. M. Shaw as pharmacy department head, Belfast College of Technology.

A General Purposes Committee had been set up by the Council to ensure that the Council's policies were carried into effect, and to submit proposals for the Council's consideration. A suggestion from the Committee that district branches should be formed had been accepted. In each district a member had agreed to act as honorary secretary, and it was hoped to arrange branch meetings during the winter.

Mr. Hunter had assumed responsibility for submitting designs for a pharmacy tie, to be worn only by members of the Society, and the design selected had been well received by members. At the request of lady members a pharmacy scarf was now on sale.

Discussions on the Medicines Bill had taken place both in Great Britain and with officials of the Ministries of Health and Social Services and Home Affairs at Stormont; the full effect of the legislation on pharmacy would not be known until the subordinate legislation became available.

ANOTHER INFLUENZA PANDEMIC? From new strain to commercial vaccine in three months

EMERGENCE of a new variant of the influenza virus is a cause for worldwide concern, and the much-heralded "Mao flu" is no exception. The reason for the concern is that, although an attack of influenza results in an immunity to that and closely related strains, no protection is afforded against a new virus. Pandemics originate when one of the new viruses emerges, as happened in 1947 and again in 1957, when the "Asian" influenza appeared.

The latest virus, though not completely different from A2 (the 1957 strain) seems to have changed enough to infect large proportions of people exposed to it. The first outbreak was reported in Hong Kong in mid-July, and the virus was isolated by Dr. W. K. Chang, virologist in charge of the World Health Organisation national influenza centre there. She dispatched it immediately to the W.H.O. World Influenza Centre, Mill Hill, London, where Dr. H. Pereira (director) found it sufficiently different from previous strains of the A2 virus to inform W.H.O., Geneva, that the influenza emergency plan should be implemented.

Each of the eighty national influenza centres in fifty-five countries was informed that the strain was available for distribution to them and to vaccine producers and other interested laboratories. All centres were asked to test the immunity of people of different ages and to report their findings. Preliminary results showed in general that persons who had had attacks of influenza due to the strains prevalent until a few months previously, or who had been inoculated with vaccine made from those strains, had little evidence of immunity to the new strain.

Because of the early warning given, vaccine laboratories were able to set

The only applicant for the C. W. Young Scholarship had withdrawn his application on being awarded a research scholarship by the Ministry of Education. The Harper Foundation was awarded by Mr. T. R. Lowther, who is undertaking at Strathclyde University a two-year course leading to the M.Sc. degree in pharmaceutical analysis.

Mr. Flatley thanked members for the splendid support they had given to the Benevolent Fund. The Fund's committee acted promptly in dealing with requests for assistance and during the year had dealt with a number of very deserving cases.

The invitation of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to meet in Belfast, September 1-5, 1969, had been accepted and the Social Committee had already prepared a provisional programme. He appealed to members to make themselves available during Conference week to act as stewards.

The treasurer's financial report showed an excess of expenditure over income of £746, a loss that would be offset this year by the increase in retention fees. The report was adopted.



The A2/Hong Kong/1/68 strain of influenza virus magnified 300,000 times. BDH Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. (who supplied the picture) recently became the first company in the world to produce a vaccine against the new strain.

up their production lines quickly. However, it normally requires three to four months to produce vaccine on a large scale so that little was expected to be available before the end of November. It is recommended by W.H.O., therefore, that vaccine should be restricted in the first place to those at special risk of dying from the disease—the old, the debilitated, and those with cardiovascular, pulmonary or chronic metabolic diseases. However, some British vaccine manufacturers claim to have "adequate" stocks now—a month sooner than was anticipated. The vaccines can be expected to provide up to 75 per cent. reduction in the incidence of the influenza, and immunity lasts for up to six months. A booster dose is recommended at about three months for special risk patients.

The great majority of people, however, will have to "help themselves" and can reduce the risk of complications (generally very small) by going to bed so soon as they are attacked and staying there until the temperature is normal.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND ANNUAL MEETING

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 2, p. 425)

CONTINUING members' comments on the president's address, MR. COMMINS said that, what with the diabetic and the mother-and-child schemes, it would not be long before there were five or six different ways of pricing. Pharmacists would need private secretaries to keep in touch with developments. THE PRESIDENT: That is the point I was making, and a situation is being created in which we are not giving the best service to the community."

The president added that the diabetic scheme was useful in that it recognised the standard of remuneration operating for private patients. It was to be regretted that, in pricing diabetic prescriptions, there were still some pharmacists who failed to add the dispensing fee. "How stupid can these people be?" There were some who, despite recognition of the fee-plus-oncost structure by Government and local authorities, still bedevilled the situation by not adding the fee.

MR. GERALD O'NEILL and MISS S. O'BEIRN, Galway, stated that the county council would not pay a dispensing fee on any diabetic preparation. When Miss O'Beirn had included the fee she had received a reply that she was not entitled to it.

Their Own Fault

MR. P. J. KILGARRIFF said evidence was available that some chemists sent in bills without either prescription fee or turnover tax, so it was their own fault they were underpaid. MR. O'NEILL: I had three letters from the county council refusing to pay dispensing fees on any of these preparations.

THE PRESIDENT: This matter should have been referred to us or direct to the Irish Drug Association because the fee is enshrined in the Order made. Any local authority that refuses to pay the fee is acting incorrectly. It is up to you to look after your rights.

MR. O'BRIEN said that the biggest offenders against the Regulations were the State in places like mental hospitals, where dangerous preparations were being "lashed out" without being labelled. Could the Society not do anything about that by sending their inspector to a dispensary at which drugs were being handed out by unqualified people?

THE PRESIDENT: Our inspector (Mr. Cummins) fought a hard battle with Dublin Health Authority on this in regard to his right to inspect dispensary records, but I am afraid the Department supports the Health Authorities, particularly in the Dublin area. "We went on the line that the lower-income group was entitled to the same protection as the rest of society."

MR. BOWMAN said that he had written to the Revenue Commissioners pointing out that the fee which he was paid by the county council was purely a professional fee and as such was not liable to turnover tax, but he had been informed that it was subject to tax.

He thought pharmacists had a compelling case in that regard as no sale was being effected. Veterinary preparations and optics were exempt. The matter should be taken up vigorously with the Commissioners.

THE PRESIDENT: We had discussions with the Commissioners on this and they were adamant. Since it may not be long before a fee structure is introduced in the lower-income group scheme, I can assure you this will not be forgotten.

THE TREASURER (Mr. R. J. Power), in his annual report, explained that the Council had decided to change its financial year from the end of August to the end of June, so members were considering a period of ten months instead of a full year. In 1969 they would be "back on the lines" again. The change had been made in order to synchronise their year with that of other institutions interested in Higher Education—the Universities. Estimates had to be prepared by the Department of Education at this time of year, and the Society must be in a position to provide the necessary data if it were to be considered for a grant. In 1967 they had been allocated £23,000—an increase of £5,000 over 1966. The deficiency for the year was £16,091, against £21,039. At £13,576, the deficiency in the College account was £3,371 less than in the previous year.

With reluctance, said Mr. Power, he referred to those who were slow to pay subscriptions and fees. £1,030 was outstanding in respect of subscriptions and fees that had not been paid by June 30—despite repeated reminders since January 1. "I am sorry to say that we have had to take a number of pharmacists to court because they refused to pay fees outstanding for more than two years." How unnecessary and undesirable was that attitude! "I am con-

vinced that, in a great number of cases, a reminder is tossed aside with the intention of paying later. Then members become resentful as the fees accumulate."

The report was adopted on the motion of MR. BRITTON, seconded by MR. BOYD.

MR. COLM CASSIDY asked if Assistants had any representation on the Council or were entitled to vote. He noticed that the Society had received £470 from them in the previous year, and he thought they were entitled to some recognition in return. They were required to serve three years and undergo a stiff examination.

MR. POWER replied that the Assistants played an essential part in the pharmaceutical profession—a part that he thought was not always fully appreciated. However the voting function was reserved to members. THE PRESIDENT added that, while there seemed to be a separate income from Assistants, an inherent expenditure was involved in their education. That, if segregated from the degree students' expenditure, would leave no profit.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the president, MR. M. COSTELLO said he had worked unsparingly in pharmacy's interests and all were deeply in his debt. Seconding, MR. J. P. O'DONNELL said that only those on the inside really knew all the president had done to uplift the profession. He never tackled a problem without first doing his homework.

THE PRESIDENT replied that there was still a vast amount of backroom work to be done in order to establish pharmacists' proper place in society. Absence of planning in the past had been a great handicap, and he never wanted to see a situation like that obtaining again. Pharmacists' true worth to society was not yet apparent.

QUALITY CONTROL IN THE REPUBLIC

Guest speaker suggests ingredients of a national system

CONTROL of drug quality might be exercised at various stages, said MR. A. G. FISHBURN (pharmaceuticals division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) when he spoke on "A National System of Quality Control" at the Irish Pharmaceutical Congress on October 9. The vigour with which it was applied would depend on the importance assigned to the subject by the community. Obviously an increase in the medical education of the public, coupled with publicity given to the hazards of inferior drugs, provided a powerful stimulus to tighter control. Monitoring of clinical trials was an outcome of the thalidomide tragedy though that had not been connected with quality.

Before the present era of sophisticated formulations, "quality" was synonymous with "purity" or "strength." Now it embraced many other features, all within the pharmacist's responsibility and most of them amenable

to laboratory control. As drugs tended towards increased potency, and hence lower dosage levels, precise dosage became correspondingly more important.

Most national systems were based on approval of quality standards for products, and for approval of methods, premises, and personnel for manufacture or dispensing, and for independent testing of samples.

Statements made by the manufacturer might or might not be checked in a State laboratory before acceptance. Second stage was usually to require external analysts to test the product when it was on sale. "Official" standards must be acceptable both to the manufacturer and to the expert committee of the pharmacopoeia. Many countries required premises used for manufacture or retail supply of drugs to be licensed and registered. Synthetic excipients, now almost as common as synthetic drugs, might require an equally detailed toxicity study, parti-

cularly if administered systemically in relatively large doses. A common fault was to assume that a substance used for, say, skin preparations was equally safe by mouth or by injection.

In recent years the concept of drug effectiveness had been introduced into pharmaceutical quality control, for evidence has shown that formulation could influence the time of onset, the duration and intensity of drug action. There was a growing awareness that a formulation might contain the correct drug in the prescribed amount, yet the drug might not be available to the patient. It would be some time before a realistic dissolution test could be fully defined, but the factors affecting solubility of the drug should be examined.

The European Pharmacopoeia would impose quality standards mandatory in the contributing countries, its monographs dominating those of the British Pharmacopoeia. Much effort had gone into drafting methods and specifications acceptable in all the territories concerned. Indirectly the "combined operation" might assist in the movement towards an internationally acceptable registration system.

PROFESSOR P. J. CANNON (University College, Dublin) said that, if firms could not afford quality control of drugs, there was no alternative to their merging if they were to survive. The Government could not afford to delay legislation on quality control. There was no sensible excuse for saying that an appreciable degree of quality control was too expensive for the Republic. No other country could do a significant amount of the testing, as the drugs in question were circulating in the Republic. Tests elsewhere would be costly. Quality control work dictated more attention in pharmaceutical education to organic chemistry.

DR. P. P. O'DONOVAN (regional analyst for Galway) said that fundamentally it was the responsibility of the manufacturer to produce drugs up to quality standard. He would like an international code of practice for manufacturing processes. The State could help, but should have no functional control in the manufacturing process. Analysts must be free of all outside influences in regard to their work.

MR. BRIAN OWENS, B.Sc., L.P.S.I. (quality control manager of Squibb (Ireland), Ltd.) outlined the system of control operated by his company.

PROFESSOR R. F. TIMONEY (Dean of the College of Pharmacy) said that the Drugs Advisory Board should be kept informed of continuing stability tests.

Other Events of the Congress

At a reception at University College, Galway, PROFESSOR E. N. McDERMOTT, who welcomed the Congress visitors, referred to the introduction of the B.Sc.Pharm. degree course. It was a pity, he said, that there was no course for pharmacy students at Galway, and he hoped the disability would be rectified in future arrangements.

On October 8 MR. P. DEASY, B.Sc. Pharm., gave an illustrated lecture on "Investigations into the Combined Effect of Heat, Bactericides and Gamma-irradiation for Pharmaceutical Sterilisation." Using results of his in-

vestigations, he speculated on the possible application of a low-dose gamma-irradiation / low-temperature bactericidal treatment to the sterilisation of heat-labile drugs.

The Congress banquet in October was attended by the president of the Irish Medical Association (Dr. J. P. O'Connor) and the Galway County Manager (Mr. Sharkey). Dr. O'Connor proposed the toast of the Association. It had, he said, as a professional association for pharmacists, done great work in projecting a proper image for its members. The professions of medicine and pharmacy were linked inseparably. "Separately we could not exist. The more we get together in formal and informal meetings, the better."

The near future was going to be a trying time for both professions. "We must formulate a common policy and show the Government what, in our opinion, is required. We must also indicate that a good service cannot be bought cheaply." At present people needing drugs were being kept waiting.

A blatant example of bad legislation with good intentions was, Dr. O'Connor declared, the Control of Sale Regulations. One fault was in listing the various preparations by name, so that preparations subsequently coming on to the market would have to be named

individually. If good sense had prevailed the drugs would have been named by category, and amending legislation would not be necessary.

THE PRESIDENT of the Association (Mr. Burrell) in his response said he felt a sense of frustration when reviewing the pharmaceutical picture. Three years had elapsed since publication of the White Paper on the Health Services, and still no start had been made in providing the people with a Health Service commensurate with their needs. Nor had action been taken on the recommendations of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* (the Poisons Board). Again, there was the problem of drug addiction. "The medical profession and ourselves have maintained a record of integrity, but in this sophisticated age direction must come from the highest authority." Mr. Burrell paid tribute to the Congress organising committee, mentioning especially Mr. Paul Hayes. The toast "Our Guests" was proposed by MISS LAURA CUNNIFFE and responded to by DR. B. MURPHY (president, Western Region, Irish Medical Union). The Mayor of Galway (ALDERMAN R. MOLLOY, T.D.), said that Galway was delighted to have played host to the Congress. During the banquet entertainment was provided by a septet of West of Ireland artists.

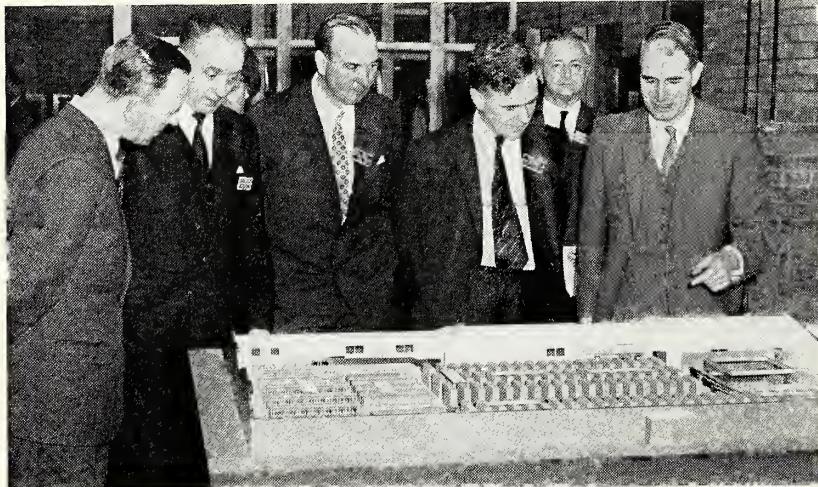
SCOTTISH WHOLESALER'S NEW DEPOT

Specially designed 35,000 sq. ft. premises opened in Glasgow

OVER 130 pharmacists recently attended a social evening in Glasgow to celebrate the opening of new premises for W. & R. Hatrick (Vestrif, Ltd.).

Opening ceremony was earlier in the day, when Professor J. B. Stenlake (University of Strathclyde) unveiled a plaque officially to open the building. Previously operating from inadequate premises in the city centre, the company has moved to a new building of 35,000 sq. ft., designed specifically for pharmaceutical distribution. W. & R. Hatrick was founded in 1836, and serves an area from Dumfriesshire in the South of Scotland up to and including the Outer Hebrides on the West Coast,

and in Glasgow itself currently provide a daily delivery service. Professor Stenlake in his speech said that the company would now be able to provide as never before the sort of service that was essential to the pharmacist if he was to perform his duty of selling to the public whatever merchandise should be required with a minimum of delay. It would also help to safeguard the valuable and potent stocks against acts of vandalism, which had in recent times led all too frequently to the plunder of many older and less suitably designed premises elsewhere. After the ceremony the guests were taken on a conducted tour of the warehouse and offices.



MODEL PREMISES: Mr. R. Watson (Glasgow branch manager of Vestrif, Ltd.) shows Professor Stenlake a model of the company's new distribution centre for Western Scotland. Also in the photograph are Mr. J. Stewart (chairman, Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Dr. Chilton (secretary of the Branch). At rear of Professor Stenlake is Mr. F. W. Griffin, the company's chairman.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6: The number of CRUDE DRUGS marked up in price during the week was counterbalanced by an equal number of reductions. ACONITE was scarce and ninepence per lb. dearer with no shipment offers. GENTIAN was up by 10s. per cwt. spot and by 20s. forward. Dearer per lb. were PERU BALSAM (by threepence); IPECACUANHA from most sources (by sixpence) and LYCOPODUM (by 2s. 6d.). Shipment offers for African BEES' WAX advanced by 45s. per cwt. Nigerian GINGER was lower by 5s. per cwt. so also were TURMERIC and Indian VALERIAN. STYRAX was down sixpence per lb. and hand-picked Tinevelly SENNA PODS at 2s. 4d. per lb. were easier on the spot, by twopence. SENEGA fell sixpence per lb. in the forward position.

Because of the tight supply of certain SPICES the corresponding English distilled ESSENTIAL OILS were advanced including CARDAMOM, CELERY and CLOVE BUD. The firm tone of LEMON-GRASS continued with rates up 3s. to 5s. per kilo according to delivery. PETITGRAIN was considerably easier for shipment but spot holders only marginally shaded their prices. Chinese PEPPERMINT was down threepence per lb. while BOIS DE ROSE increased by the same amount. CAFFEINE was marked up during the week by 1s. 9d. per kilo. Also advanced were THEOPHYLLINE and AMINOPHYLLINE by 2s. 3d. kilo.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in 1-kilo lots, 104s. 3d.; 5 kilos, 102s. 3d.; 25 kilos, 100s. The MONONITRATE is 108s. 6d.; 106s. 6d. and 104s. 3d. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 29s. 3d.; 5-kilos, 27s.; 50-kilos, 24s. 6d. Coated is 1s. 6d. more and SODIUM ASCORBATE, 5s. 6d. more than the acid.

CAFFEINE.—HYDRATE and ANHYDROUS in less than 50-kilo lots, 31s. 9d. per kilo; over 50-kilos, 29s. 9d.

CALCIFEROL.—1-kilo lots 2s. 7½d. per gm.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £45 per ton in free bags, delivered. PREPARED powder, £22 10s. ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 437s. 8d. per 100 kilo in 12½ kilo tins.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. 250 kilo lots at £412 per 1,000 kilo.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN.—£75 per 100 gm.

β-CAROTENE.—Suspension 20 per cent, 334s. 6d. kilo.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

HYDROCOBALAMIN.—For 100-gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

JNOSITOL.—1-kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.—1-ton lots: LIGHT, 145s. cwt.; HEAVY, 135s. to 165s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-ton lots, 3s. 9d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P.—LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 4s. 2d. per lb., 1-ton, 3s. 11d.; HEAVY (1-ton), 6s. 5d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE.—TRIBASIC, B.P.C. 1949, 10s. 4d. per kilo, in sacks; DIHYDROGEN, 9s. kilo for 50-kilo lots.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. crystals in minimum 1-ton lots £22-£25 per ton, EXSICATED, £66 10s. per ton, ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE.—1-ton lots 3s. 9d. per lb.

MENAPHTHONE.—(100-kilo lots), B.P. 112s. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P. 112s. 6d.; MENAPHTHONE SODIUM BISULPHITE (vitamin K₃), 72s.

MERSALYL.—ACID, 283s. per kilo; SODIUM, 380s.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo), 1-kilo, 32s.; 10-100 kilos, 29s.

NICOTINIC ACID.—1-kilo, 26s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 23s. 6d. per kilo.

PARACETAMOL.—250-kilos, 21s. 10½d. kilos.

D-PANTHENOL.—1 to 9 kilos, 182s. per kilo; 10 kilos, 172s. per kilo.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—(100-gm. lots, per kilo): SALICYLATE, 13, 733s. 6d.; SULPHATE 17, 574s. 6d.

PYRIDOXINE.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 176s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 171s. 6d.; 25-kilos, 169s.

RIBOFLAVINE.—170s. kilo; 10-kilos, 165s.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos. 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—1-ton lots, 2s. 5d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. 1-cwt., bags £24 8s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Vacuum dried, 179s. 4d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE.—1-ton lots, 4s. 1b.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 10s. 4d. per kilo.

SODIUM FORMATE.—B.P.C. 1934, 6s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilos.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, 69s. 6d. per 50-kilo drums. STICKS, B.P., 1958, 50-kilos 12s. 11d. per kilo in 5-kilo tins; PELLETS, 5s. 4d. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—Powder 1s. 11d. kilo in 50-kilo sack.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 2d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9-kilo lots.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton) TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen), £144 8s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £136 18s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (15 per cent. available oxygen) is £313 4s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE.—(Per ton), £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P. ACID crystals 6s. 3d. per kilo; POWDER, 8s. 1d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—1-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 10½d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. £30-£38 per ton as to crystal. B.P. EXSICATED £58 10s. ton (5-cwt. lots).

SODIUM SULPHITE.—4-ton lots; photo quality, £31 12s. 6d. per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—In 4-ton lots £38 12s. 6d. per ton ex works.

STRYCHNINE.—100-oz. lots ALKALOID, 7s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 6s.

THEOPHYLLINE.—50-kilo lots and over: B.P., 37s. 3d. per kilo; HYDRATE, B.P., 36s. 3d. and AMINOPHYLLINE, 36s. 3d. per kilo.

VITAMIN A.—ACETATE and PALMITATE up to 10,000 m.i.u. 2½d. per m.i.u.; 10-50,000 m.i.u. 2½d.

VITAMIN D.—Powder for tabling, 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline; see under calciferol. D in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—(Kilo) Tocopherol acetate 292s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 287s. 6d. 25 per cent. dry powder 10-kilos, 108s.

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS.—(per lb.). CANADA: 33s. c.i.f., 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. spot; COPAIBA: 10s. c.i.f.; 10s. 6d., spot; PERU: 14s. c.i.f., 14s. 6d. spot; TOLU: B.P., 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, 540s. cwt. spot, afloat, 475s., c.i.f. Ceylon quillings, 5s. 7d.; chips, 2s. 9½d. 1b., c.i.f. Quills, 40's, 8s. 7d. lb., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Spot 310s. cwt.; 300s. c.i.f., nominal.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.)—Sierra Leone, 205s. spot; Cochin new crop (Dec.-Jan.), 260s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, 360s. spot; Nigerian split, 175s., spot; peeled, 180s. and 157s. 6d., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—(Per lb.). Matto Grosso, 50s. spot, 46s., c.i.f. Jan.-Feb.; Costa Rican, 63s. to 65s. spot; 58s., c.i.f. Colombian, 50s. spot nominal.

LYCOPODIUM.—Spot, 40s. lb. nominal.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb., c.i.f.) Grenada 80's, 5s. 10d.; sound unsorted, 4s. 6d., defectives, 3s. 10d. East Indian, 80's, 5s. 9d.; b.w.p., 3s. 5d.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.)—ANISE.—China star, 300s., nominal. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 170s., spot. CORIANDER.—Indian, 310s., spot, nominal; 302s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 70s., spot; Rumanian whole, 80s., splits, 70s., both duty paid, Moroccan, 59s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 157s. 6d., duty paid; 147s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 160s., spot, nominal; 140s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 110s., duty paid; Indian, 180s. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 77s. 6d., duty paid; 58s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 105s. as to quality.

SENEGA.—Canadian, spot, 30s. lb.; 29s., c.i.f. Japanese, 27s. 3d., in bond.

STYRAX.—Spot, 21s.; 20s. 6d., c.i.f.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 275s. cwt.; shipment, 240s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, 350s. cwt.; spot; 340s., c.i.f.; Continental, 460s. c.i.f., 480s., spot.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.) Bees', Dar-es-Salaam, 765s., c.i.f. CANDELLIA, 550s., spot. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, 335s.; 312s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, 465s.; 425s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, 16s. 3d. lb.; shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f. (November-December).

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 19s. 6d. lb. spot and c.i.f.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 500s. per lb., English distilled, 565s.

CELERY.—Indian, 135s. per lb.; English, 235s.

CLOVE.—(lb.) Madagascar leaf, shipment; 12s. 8d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. in bond, English, distilled bud, 52s. (1-cwt. lots).

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 58s. kilo; 65s., c.i.f. nominal.

PALMAROSA.—190s. kilo; 177s. 6d., c.i.f.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment; 16s. 10½d., c.i.f.; spot, 17s. 9d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). Arvensis: Chinese, 10s. 9d., spot; 10s. 4½d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 10s., spot, 9s. 6d., c.i.f. (Jan.-Feb.). American Piperita, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Italian, 95s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5. Prices of PENNYROYAL OIL are quoted 40 cents higher at \$3.15 lb. SPEARMINT LEAVES are steady within rise range 72-78 cents lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal", October 16, No. 4703

HIRMON, 918,161, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany. For preparations for protecting and preserving plants; insecticides, fungicides, weed killing preparations, vermin destroying preparations; and insect repellent preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

LIMMITS SNIPS, 918,336, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent. For dietic biscuits (5)

ALTODOR, 919,003, by Delalande, S.A., Courbevoie, Houts-de-Seine, France. For drugs intended for use as systemic haemostatics (5)

LERGOBAN, 920,079, by Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics. For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations (5)

HPS (device), B920,221, by Halfnight Protective Systems, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent. For X-ray barium aggregate (X-ray contrast media) (5)

ELOCRON, 920,275, by CIBA, Ltd., Baste, Switzerland. For chemical preparations for killing weeds, and destroying vermin; insecticides (5)

DURAZYM, 921,743, by Novo Industri, A.S., Copenhagen, N., Denmark. For enzyme preparations for medical use (5)

MEDI-SALVE, 922,297, by Optrex, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. For medicated pads and medicated salves, all for use in allaying pain or irritation of the skin (5)

PEDISPORIN, 923,146, by Wellecome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1. For pharmaceutical preparations for prophylactic use in connection with diseases, infections and afflictions of the feet and for treatment of the feet (5)

HONEYTUSIN, 923,408, by Joseph David Keith Hopkin, Cymmet, Port Talbot, S. Wales. For cough medicines containing honey (5)

FERRODEX, 923,898, by Ucal (Brook Parker), Ltd., Cheltenham, Glos. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing iron (5)

DISTROFRAM, 924,184, by Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., Watford, Herts. For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

VASELINE, 924,641, by Chesebrough Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10. For medical and surgical plasters and materials prepared for bandaging and for dressing wounds, all being goods for manufacture and sale in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and for export from the United Kingdom to the Republic of Ireland (5)

MICROCHROME, 913,292, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex. For razors, razor blades, etc., all containing chromium (8)

ZENITH, 914,382, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2. For photographic apparatus and instruments; and parts and fittings (9)

MICROLUX, 922,461, by W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Barnet, Herts. For microscopes and parts and fittings (9)

KOLVEX, 924,389, by Toho Giken, K.K., Tokyo, Japan. For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

LADY SCHICK, B918,794, by Schick Electric, Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. For hair drying appliances for female use, and parts and fittings (11)

SHYNEX, 924,665, by Cratlon, Ltd., London, N.W.11. For combs, sponges; brushes, etc. (21)

October 23, No. 4704

PERI (device), B911,835, by Photo-Engravers Research Institute, Inc., Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A. For chemical preparations and substances for use in photographic and photo-engraving processes (1)

NEOBUTHRIN, 925,712, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. For chemical substances for agri-

cultural horticultural and forestry purposes (1)

MARCEL ROCHAS, B836,478, by Parfums Marcel Rochas, Paris, 8, France. For perfumes eau de Cologne and perfumed toilet water (3)

TRIUMPH, 898,694, by Triumph Cosmetica, G.m.b.H., Munich, Germany. For perfumes (3)

LIVING PEACH, B904,829, by Innoxa (England), Ltd., London, N.1. For moisturising lotions, conditioning creams, cleansing creams, cleansing lotions, skin tonics, vitamin beauty masks and body lotions, all being non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

ROUX JUST PEACHY (device), B903,172, by Roux International, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5, Eire. YARDLEY SEA JADE, 915,067, by Yardley & Co., Ltd., London, W.1. PEARLS OF ETERNITY, B921,947, by Studio Girl-Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Hants. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

PULLMAN, B910,858, by Dana (England), Ltd., London, S.W.1. For perfumes, eau de Cologne, toilet waters; non-medicated toilet preparations; shaving creams, after shave creams (not medicated); cosmetics; soaps, essential oils; preparations for the hair and beard; depilatory preparations; sun-tanning preparations (being cosmetic or non-medicated toilet preparations); paper, cards, napkins and sachets, all being perfumed (3)

HEI-YU, B912,047, by Andree Biallot, Ltd., New York, U.S.A. For cosmetics and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

REVLON CURV', 916,408, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich, 5, Switzerland. For preparations for waving the hair (3)

REVLON STAY UP. POLY-KERALATE, 916,409-10, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich, 5, Switzerland. MISS BRECK, B920,315, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A. For preparations for the hair (3)

FABULIGHTENER, 916,411, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich, 5, Switzerland. For preparations for lightening the colour of the hair (3)

MR. COLOGNE (device), 916,809, by Studio Girl-Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Hants. For Colognes; non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, and soaps, all containing eau de Cologne (3)

TARDOBOL, 913,812, by Novo Industri, A.S., Copenhagen, N., Denmark. For medicinal preparations (5)

GASTROPULGITE, 916,106, by Gerard Henri Beaufour and Albert Henri Beaufour, Paris, 15, France. For medicaments for the treatment of gastric ailments (5)

Device, B916,841, by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, New Jersey, U.S.A. For medicinal, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

FRENAPYL, 919,000, by Troponwerke Dinklage & Co., Cologne-Mulheim, Germany. For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

DANA (device), 921,091, by Dana (England), Ltd., London, S.W.1. For deodorants, anti-perspirants; medicated creams for the skin, medicated bath preparations and medicated ointments (5)

ORAHESIVE, 922,329, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Twickenham, Middlesex. For adhesive surgical dressings for the oral cavity (5)

Device, 922,706, by Mundi-Pharma, Ltd., Leavesden, North Watford, Herts. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances and preparations (5)

XB (device), B923,147, by Pollen Products, Ltd., London, N.12. For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

CERIVAS, 923,382, by USV Pharmaceutical Corporation, New York, U.S.A. For pharmaceutical substances (5)

BETASERC, 924,520, by Unimed, Inc., South Morristown, New Jersey, U.S.A. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances all

for the treatment of circulatory and vascular disorders (5)

BACTRIM, 925,516, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

NEOBUTHRIN, 925,713, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. For substances for veterinary and sanitary purposes; insecticides, fungicides and preparations for destroying vermin (5)

CANONFLEX, 920,139, by Canon Camera Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan. For photographic, electrophotographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings; spectacles and optical glass; etc. (9)

TED (device), 923,503, by Derrick Hodgson, Lumb-on-Rossendale, Lancs. For medical instruments and appliances, all for the treatment of enuresis (10)

PULLMAN, B910,860, by Dana (England), Ltd., London, S.W.1. For toilet and cosmetic apparatus for personal use, mugs, dishes, pots and brushes, all for use in shaving; shaving brush stands, combs and sponges (21)

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents)."

October 23

Substituted coumarin derivatives and process for their production. M & T Chemicals, Inc. 1,135,188.

Pyrindines and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,135,259.

Hairdressing compositions. Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. 1,135,298.

Emulsifier compositions. Electroflor, Inc. 1,135,327.

Benzidiaz [1,4] epine derivatives and processes for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,135,336.

Benzodioxole derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,135,340.

Adenosine acetals. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,135,369.

8-hydroxyquinolines and preparations for controlling microorganisms. CIBA, Ltd. 1,135,419.

Spiramycin monoesters and process for preparing the same. Soc. des Usines Chimiques, Rhone-Poulenc. 1,135,445.

Preparations of grignard components and organotin compounds. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,135,455.

Quaternary compounds. Armour & Co. 1,135,457.

Derivatives of nitrofuran. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,135,498.

Treatment of senna pods. A. Nattermann & Cie, G.m.b.H. 1,135,528.

Device for automatically recording blood settling. H. Jansen. 1,135,537.

Process for the preparation of white iron phosphate. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,135,552.

Steroid compounds and their preparation. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,135,560.

Herbicidal compositions. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,135,563.

Anorexigenic compositions comprising β -phenylethylamine derivatives. Manufactures J. R. Bottu. 1,135,584.

Antimicrobial and mucolytic composition. A. Kraus. 1,135,643.

Pharmaceutical compositions. National Research Development Corporation. 1,135,657.

Gonane derivatives, processes for their preparation, and compositions incorporating them. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,135,689.

3-Ketals of 7a-methyl gonanes. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,135,690.

Stabilised pharmaceutical preparations containing bromelain. E. Merck, A.G. 1,135,709.

Benzodiazepines and processes for the production thereof. Etab. Clin-Byla. 1,135,781.

Benzodiazepine derivatives and production thereof. Etab. Clin-Byla. 1,135,782.

Heparin and heparinoid compositions. Canada Packers, Ltd. 1,135,783-84.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 4.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 11

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS. Visit to *The Times*, 8.20 p.m. FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Arnos Arms hotel, Arnos Grove, London, N.11, at 8 p.m. Dr A. W. Beard (consultant psychiatrist, Middlesex Hospital) on "Some Drawings of a Psychotic Patient." MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Railway hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Mr. T. D. Turner (lecturer, Welsh School of Pharmacy) on "Flower Power." NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Visit to East Midlands airport, Castle Donington. Meet at airport entrance hall at 7.20 p.m. Chairman's evening.) ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Lion hotel, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. C. Botfield (Bush, Boake, Allen, Ltd.) on "Perfumery." (Ladies' evening.) SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Ocean Grill, Ocean Road, South Shields, at 8 p.m. by Mr. J. Reed (vice-chairman, National Pharmaceutical Union and Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "Current Topics."

Tuesday, November 12

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Top Rank Bowling Alley, Doncaster, at 8.30 p.m. Ten pin bowling match. ANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clarendon hotel, Morecambe, at 8 p.m. Mr. D. N. Sharpe (a member of Council) on "The Council and the N.P.U. as I See Them." LIVERPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Photographic competition and golf film. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical Institute, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, at 8 p.m. Dr. L. J. Booth on "Hypertension — Causes, Investigation and Treatment." (Lecture course.) PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, 1, at 8 p.m. Dr. N. W. Horne on "Corticosteroids in Asthma." (Extension course in pharmacology.) SHEFFIELD BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Sheffield Royal Infirmary, at 7 p.m. Professor D. S. Munro (professor of clinical endocrinology, Sheffield University) on "Drugs Affecting the Endocrine System." SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Foresthill Lawn Tennis and Swimming Club, 68 Perry Rise, London, S.E.23, at 8 p.m. Dr. T. D. Whittet on "History of Pharmacy." YOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blue Anchor hotel, Byfleet, at 8 p.m. Mr. C. Ridout on "The Medicines Act." WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Mr. P. Henck (Grant of St. James's Ltd.) on Wines.

Wednesday, November 13

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mayfair suite, Penns Hall hotel, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield, at 8 p.m. Buffet dance. BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Norbreck Hydro, Blackpool, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.15 p.m. Dr. J. Hoyle on "Boscombe Intensive Care Unit." At Savoy hotel, Bournemouth, at 7.30 p.m. Professional dinner. Speakers: Dr. Pauline Keating (Medical Officer of Health, Bournemouth); Mr. W. M. Darling (vice-president, Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. G. Teeling-Smith (director, Office of Health Economics). DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ramside hotel, Belmont, Durham, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Postgraduate medical centre, St. Mary's Hospital, Newport, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. M. McBryde (medical superintendent, Whitecroft Hospital) on "The Treatment and Prescribing of Drugs for the Drug Addict Under the New Legislation for the Same," and Detective Sergeant Groves (IoW Constabulary) on "Current Trends of Drug Misuse."

RETAIL ALLIANCE, Conservative club, Newcastle upon Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Meeting on decimalisation.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 2 p.m. Professor M. D. Milne on "Drugs, Poisons and the Kidney."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London, W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Dr. A. E. M. McLean on "Hepatic Drug Metabolism and the Central Nervous System."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Film evening.

Thursday, November 14

AYRSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ross hotel, Kilmarnock, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. F. Fish on "Science in Crime Detection."

BIRKENHEAD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Golden Primrose hotel, Bebington, at 7.15 p.m. Dinner and dance.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry department, Aberdeen University, at 8 p.m. Professor H. W. Kosterlitz on "Drug Addiction."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. A. D. Thornton-Jones (secretary, Joint Formulary Committee) on "Dispensing and Prescribing in the Metric System."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Northern hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. A. Beanland (a member of Council) on "A Matter of Ethics."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, 1, at 7 p.m. Speaker: Professor A. B. Semple (Medical Officer of Health, City and Port of Liverpool).

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Roscoe theatre, Brunswick Street, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. J. Slater on "The Pharmacology of Addictive Drugs and Hallucinogens."

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, The Hall, College House, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 6.30 p.m. Annual prize-giving and open evening.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Physics Lecture Theatre No. 1, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. J. F. Collins (department of molecular biology, University of Edinburgh) on "Bacterial Resistance to Drugs" (lecture course).

RETAIL ALLIANCE, Angel hotel, Peterborough, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting on decimalisation.

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Lecture theatre H2/5, Hill's block, chemistry department, the University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. C. E. Searle (cancer research laboratories, University of Birmingham medical school) on "Carcinogenic Substances in the Laboratory—and Outside."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Technical College, Chester Road, Sunderland, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. P. Bannerman (a member of Council) on "New Medicines Legislation."

Friday, November 15

KENT BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "The Problems of 'Dope' in Sport and Society."

Sunday, November 17

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Park hotel, Cardiff, at 2.30 p.m. South Wales area meeting. Mr. J. Wright (secretary, N.P.U. and Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "Legal Aspects of Retail Trade."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Lecture Theatre 1, Queen's Buildings, Exeter University, Exeter, at 10 a.m. Regional conference "What the Society does for you." Speakers: Messrs. A. Aldington (chairman, Ethical Committee) on "The Dickson Judgment"; D. E. Sparshott (chairman, Law Committee) on "The Duties of the Society's Inspectors"; J. C. Bloomfield (chairman, Organisation Committee) on "Regional Representation on the Council"; and J. P. Kerr (chairman, Practice Committee) on "Nomen Proprium, Health Centres, N.H.S. (Family Planning) Act."

Courses and Conferences

OFFICE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.3. Series of six winter lectures on economics and innovation in the pharmaceutical industry. Fee £2 2s. Details from Miss S. Gulland, Office of Health Economics, 162 Regent Street, London W1R 6DD.

Advance Information

RETAIL ALLIANCE. Meetings for retailers on the change to decimal currency are being held at Grosvenor hotel, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. on November 18 and at Music hall, The Square, Shrewsbury, Salop, at 7.30 p.m. on November 21.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

TO celebrate the success of their new cough remedy Respite, and to announce an extensive television and newspaper advertising campaign for the coming winter, Hough, Hoseason & Co. Ltd., Chapel Street, Levenshulme, Manchester, 9, staged a party recently at the Manchester headquarters of Granada Television. Publicity would be launched on November 1, it was announced, and advertisements would appear in the Press of the northern counties, in *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express*, *News of the World* and *People*. Television commercials would appear (on Granada, Tyne-Tees and Ulster Television) at peak viewing times over four months.

PRESS ADVERTISING

LANTIGEN (ENGLAND), LTD. (distributors Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Aldersgate House, New Barnet, Herts): Lantigen B "Year-round protection against bronchitis and catarrh the modern way" campaign. In *The People*, *News of the World*, *Daily Mirror*, *Reader's Digest*, *Radio Times*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman's Weekly* and *Woman and Home*. Until March 1969.

J. L. PERL, LTD., 29 Old Bond Street, London, W.1: Scherk face lotion. In *Woman's Own* (November 30) and *Woman* (December 7).

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbyshire: Paddi pads giant panda offer. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Realm*.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1: Vykmix fortified capsules. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Record*, *Belfast Telegraph*, *News of the World* and *The People*. Until April 1969.

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, LTD., London, E.2: "Triptafen-Minor," "Propaderm-L" (file cards).

BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex: "Telo-

trex . . . low-cost tetracycline hydrochloride" (14-p. booklet).

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1: "Seprin . . . a new and original product of Wellcome research" (24-p. booklet).

DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "Haelan and Haelan-C" (file card).

FBA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Haywards Heath, Sussex: "Bayolin anti-rheumatic cream" (file card).

GEIGY (U.K.), LTD., Pharmaceuticals Division, Macclesfield, Cheshire: "Micoren . . . for the treatment of respiratory insufficiency" (27-p. booklet).

LIGA INFANT FOOD, LTD., Liga House, Leicester, LE2 0NL: "Aminex—low protein Liga," "Liga 3-way infant food," "Glutenfree Liga" (file cards).

LLOYD-HAMOL, LTD., 103 Mount Street, London, W.1: "Brontyl 300 . . . the theophylline preparation for maximum sustained relief and minimum side effects."

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Bactrium Roche" (file card).

SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD., 23 Great Castle Street, London, WIN 8AE: "Sancos compound linctus" (file card).

SCHERING CHEMICALS, LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex: "Utraprotect" (file card).

SYNTEX PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., St. Ives House, Maidenhead, Berks: Novel oral contraceptive selection procedure designed to indicate to the prescriber whether Norinyl-1, Norinyl-2 or a sequential regimen is preferable for a particular patient (available to doctors in pads of thirty forms).

TILLOTTS LABORATORIES, 94 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1: "Cedocard" (file card).

WALLACE LABORATORIES (division of Carter-Wallace, Ltd.), Folkestone, Kent: "Vanair and Vanair forte acne creams" (file card).

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

STUDY of the effects of barbiturates on sleep suggests that hypnotics allow sleep to be "borrowed" and that patients should be supported while the drugs are being withdrawn. Workers at the sleep laboratory of Edinburgh University's department of psychiatry found that a single 200 mgm. dose of sodium amylobarbitone promoted the early onset of "orthodox" sleep while depressing "paradoxical" or "rapid-eye-movement" (r.e.m.) sleep. The body was, however, found to respond by attempting to restore the amount of r.e.m. sleep to normal values. Even during continued therapy there were times when the delay to sleep increased, total sleep time fell and r.e.m. time was raised above baseline level. Stopping the drug then caused an "overswing" of r.e.m. sleep (experienced by the patient as an increase in activity, possibly with frightening dreams and frequent waking). The patient then underestimated the quality of sleep and complained of insomnia. A literature review by the authors suggests that all hypnotics have, in some measure, those effects on r.e.m. sleep. Barbiturates can promote sleep, they say, but there is some cost. "In many ways hypnotics allow sleep to be 'borrowed' and the loan must be paid back during withdrawal. It seems advisable to tail off hypnotics slowly, even from small doses, to minimise the withdrawal state." The authors suggest that hypnotics should be considered as a course of treatment, with a beginning and a definite end as soon as circumstances permit. Intermittent courses would allow periodic dissipation of withdrawal effects and prevent the excessive build-up of drugs (B.M.J., November 2, p. 291).

EFFECTIVE inhibition of lactation has been achieved through use of quinestrol (cyclopentenyl enol ether of ethynodiol; Entrovis) report workers at St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford, in a letter to the B.M.J. One 4-mg tablet orally is normally sufficient when given within twenty-four hours of delivery. Twenty-three of twenty-six patients so treated required no further treatment; none suffered more than mild breast

engorgement (B.M.J., November 2, p. 326). [Entrovis (William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants) is at present still under clinical trial—EDITOR.]

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

HAY FEVER. Comparative vaccine treatments in. *Practitioner*, November, p. 774.

AQUEOUS EXTRACTS IN TREATMENT OF PERENNIAL RHINITIS. *Practitioner*, November, p. 779.

Poisoning. Gastric lavage in the treatment of. *Practitioner*, November, p. 786.

MONOSTEARIN. The hydrolysis of, in an acidic medium. *J. Soc. cosmet. Chem.*, October 14, p. 707.

SOME RHEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF COSMETICS. *J. Soc. cosmet. Chem.*, October 14, p. 725.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN SALMONELLA. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 23, p. 903.

LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. Evaluation of teratogenicity of. *Nature*, November 2, p. 490.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ALERTING SITES OF d-amphetamine and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine. *Nature*, November 2, p. 491.

BRETYLIUM TOSYLATE for suppression of ventricular fibrillation after experimental myocardial infarction. *Nature*, November 2, p. 494.

THE EFFECT on performance and bacterial flora of lactic acid, propionic acid, calcium propionate and calcium acrylate in the drinking water of weaned pigs. *Vet. Rec.*, November 2, p. 450.

INTRANASALLY ADMINISTERED RUBELLA VACCINE. *Lancet*, November 2, p. 934.

BURKITT'S LYMPHOMA: remissions following seemingly non-specific therapy [Septicemic]. *Brit. med. J.*, November 2, p. 288.

SLEEP AND BARBITURATES: some experiments and observations. *Brit. med. J.*, November 2, p. 291.

EFFECT of frusemide, lactose, and urea on urinary cell loss. *Brit. med. J.*, November 2, p. 294.

L-LACTIC ACID: A mosquito attractant isolated from humans. *Science*, September 27, p. 1346.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS. Induction of collagenolytic and proteolytic activities in rat and human fibroblasts by. *Science*, September 27, p. 1361.

AMILORIDE. Prevention of cardiac necrosis by. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 30, p. 103.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF NARCOTICS CONTROL. *Bull. Narcot.*, July-September, p. 1.

TREATMENT OF VERRUAE WITH SMALLPOX VACCINE. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 30, p. 117.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

JOSEPH WEIL & SON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100,000. To acquire the whole or any part of the undertaking and business of Hoop Securities, Ltd. (formerly Joseph Weil & Son, Ltd.), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical products of all kinds, etc. Solicitors: Crawley & De Reya, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.



PRE-PACKED DISPLAY UNIT: Specially designed for the new L'Onyx Nail Glo colours by Angel Face, the unit shown contains three each of the four colour combinations. The stand has been produced by Cheshire-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—November 17-23

PRODUCT	London	Midland	Lancashire	Yorkshire	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	
Algispray	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anadin	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	4/120	2/60	3/90	—
Andrews liver salts	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45	4/60	3/45	3/45	3/45	2/30	—	3/45	4/60	3/45	4/60
Dreamland electric blankets	4/60	4/60	4/60	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	5/75	—	5/75	—	—	—	9/135
Horlicks...	2/60	1/30	3/90	6/180	4/140	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	4/120	2/60	3/110	1/7	4/120
Lulu cosmetics	4/28	3/21	3/21	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	3/45	2/30	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets	3/45	3/21	3/45	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	—	—	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45
Vick Formula 44	—	—	—	—	2/60	3/90	—	2/60	—	—	3/105	3/105	3/90	—

